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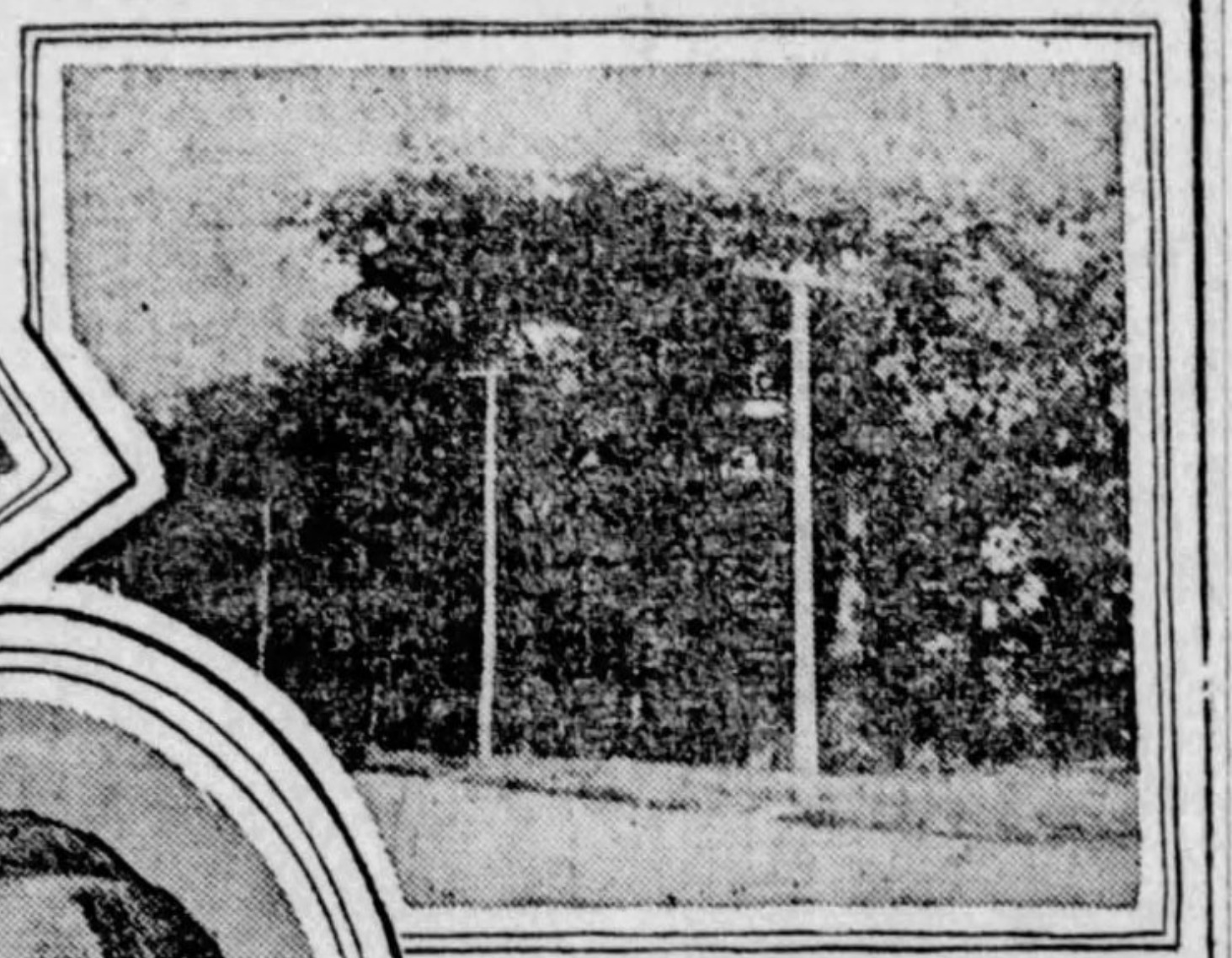
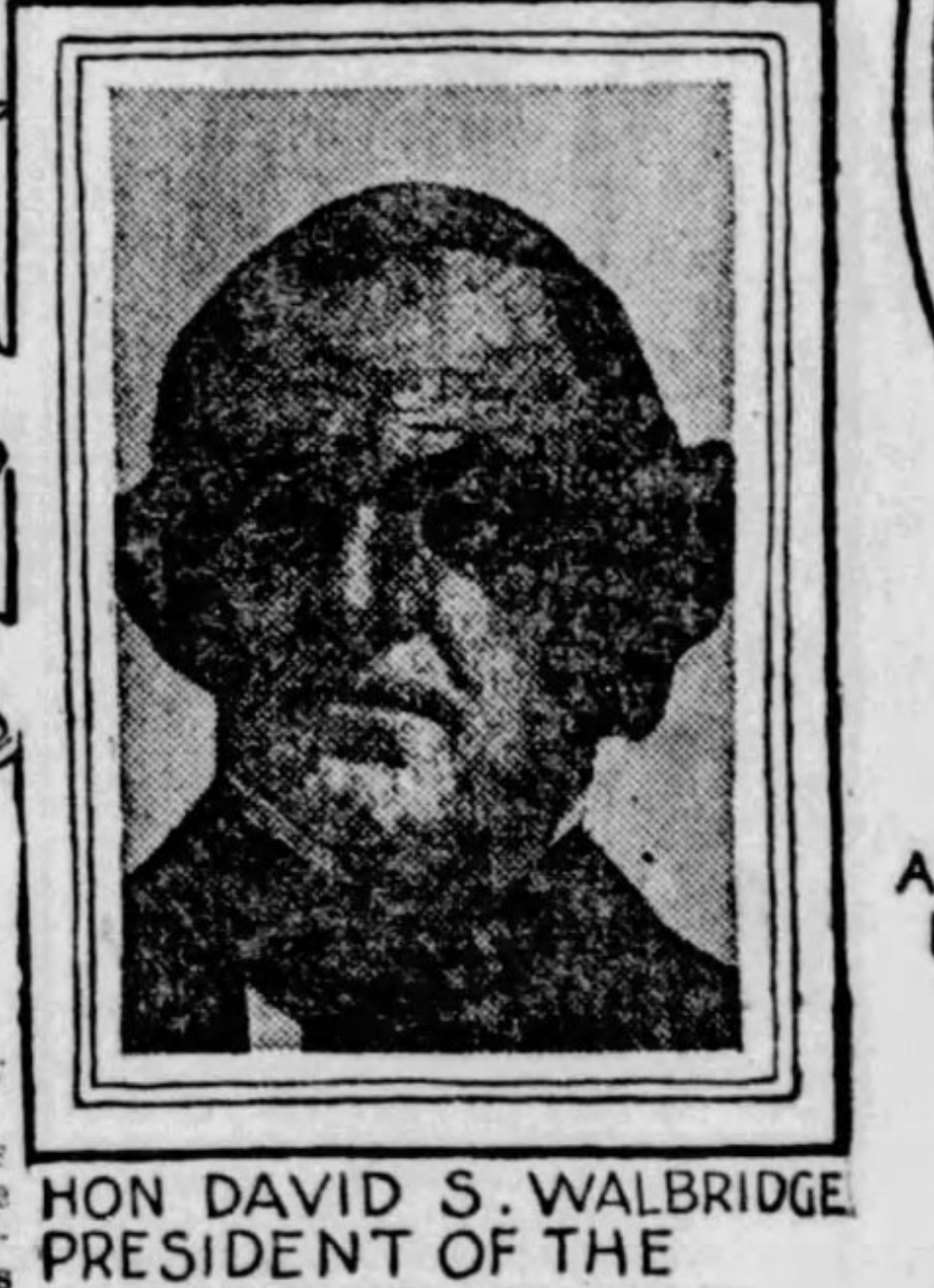
Birth of the Republican Party.

HON ALBERT WILLIAMS, IONIA MICHIGAN, ONLY LIVING MEMBER OF COMMITTEE OF 16 THAT FORMULATED THE FIRST REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

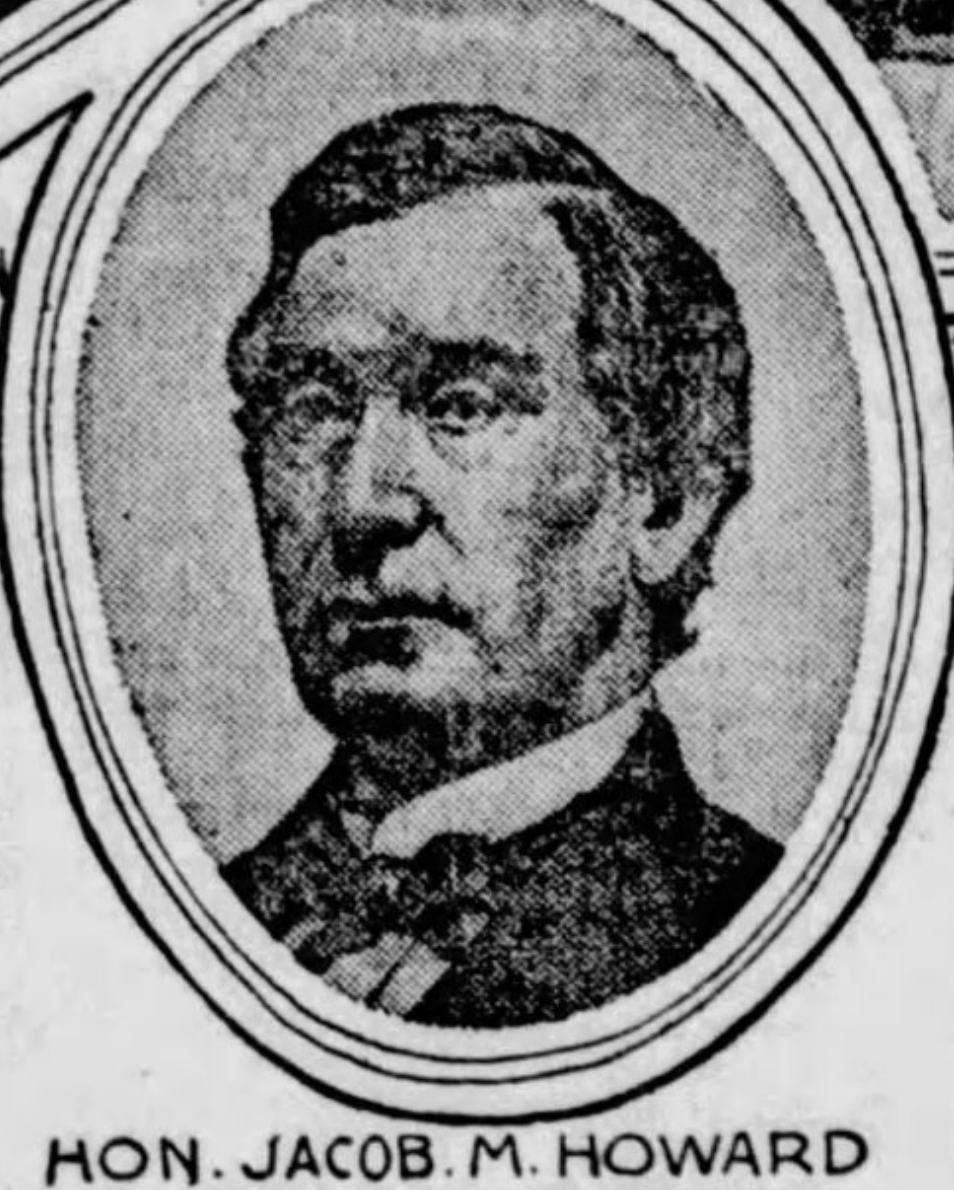
HON CHAS V DE LAND, SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE THAT FORMULATED CALL FOR THE JACKSON CONVENTION



"THE OAKS" UNDER WHOSE BRANCHES THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WAS HELD



HON DAVID S. WALBRIDGE PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION



HON. JACOB. M. HOWARD AUTHOR OF THE FIRST REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Half a century ago the Republican party was founded in Jackson, Michigan. Born of Necessity this child of Destiny was cradled under the "Oaks," July 6, 1854. Wise men all over the country were awaiting its advent. These extended to it a hearty welcome and support. Before the month of July had closed, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Vermont, Ohio and Indiana had effected similar organizations. Many other states soon followed. The Western states generally combined under the name of Republican, but in the East various names were given to the movement. All state organizations, regardless of name, were supporters of the Jackson platform, and in 1856, at Philadelphia, they united in a national Republican party.

The spread of the movement after the Jackson convention is well known, but the steps that led up to this initial gathering are no less interesting.

Chas. V. Deland, who died at his home near Jackson last September, in an interview, best describes these events:

"The disastrous and crushing defeat of the old Whig party in 1852, followed by the almost unanimous desertion of the entire southern wing through its members of Congress in support of the Kansas-Nebraska territorial policy of the Democratic party, and the proposed repeal of the so-called Missouri compromise, had completely demoralized and paralyzed that party throughout the north. In Michigan there was a strong and aggressive element known as the Free Soil party, which, since the campaign of 1848, had nearly or quite equaled the voting strength of the Whigs. That party showed a disposition to be aggressive, and take the lead in the contest against the constant and dangerous aggressions of the slave power. This party had called a state convention to meet at Jackson, February 22, 1854, to open the campaign of that year. The writer was then the editor and publisher of the Jackson Citizen, a Whig paper of the Seward or "woolly head" stripe, of which there were eight or ten others in the state.

"The combined vote of the Whig and Free Soil parties was several thousand in excess of the Democrats, and the idea suggested itself that if all the opposition to the slavery extension policy of the Democratic party could be combined it might possibly do something to counteract the evil tendency of the times. With this end in view I wrote to these brother editors and invited them to meet in Jackson on the 21st of February and consider the subject of a fusion of the anti-slavery extension element of the state and submit the plan to the Free Soil party leaders and convention. Only six of the nineteen Whig editors who were invited attended the conference. They were: Henry Barnes, of the Detroit Tribune; Z. B. Knight, of the Pontiac Gazette; A. B. Turner, of the Grand Rapids Eagle; Seth Lewis, of the Marshall Statesman; Geo. A. Fitch, of the Kalamazoo Gazette, and a Mr. Smith, of Niles. Several others responded by letter, all but two expressing themselves favorable to the movement.

"The conference met at the Citizen office. Henry Barnes was chosen chairman and George A. Fitch secretary. The afternoon was spent in discussing the plan and possibilities, and preparing a basis for the proposed co-operation. In the evening a conference was held with some of the leaders of the Free Soil party at the law office of Austin Blair.

"The outcome was that the Free Soilers decided to go on and nominate a state ticket, but would adopt resolutions favoring the union of all parties and others opposed to the further extension of slavery, and authorizing their state central committee in the event of such a union being assured, to withdraw their state ticket if deemed advisable or necessary to promote such union, and join with the other parties in making a new ticket which would insure the united support of all opposed to the Democratic pro-slavery party.

"The convention met the next day and nominated Knisley S. Bingham for governor, Austin Blair for lieutenant governor, and a full state ticket. The resolutions were presented by Rev. Jabez Fox, editor of the Michigan Free Democrat, the state organ of the Free Soil party, and unanimously adopted. Hovey K. Clark, of Detroit, was made chairman of the state executive committee, and the convention adjourned. The Whig editors held another conference, and agreed upon concerted action to bring about the new political union. C. V. De Land, Geo. A. Fitch and Z. B. Knight were appointed a committee to correspond with all the anti-Nebraska papers and try and influence them to join in the movement. The subject was agitated and discussed in each of our papers and before the spring elections in April resulted in a majority of the cities and townships in putting 'Anti-Nebraska,' 'Union' and 'Anti-Slavery Extension' tickets in the field. In many hitherto strong Democratic localities these tickets were elected, and these spring elections already demonstrated that the people were losing confidence in the Democratic party, and were very largely opposed to the Democratic slavery extension measures and policy.

"The movement had so far progressed that a state mass convention was called on the 21st of May, to meet at Kalamazoo, to organized an 'Anti-Nebraska party.' Only about three hundred persons attended this convention, Hon. Moses A. McNaughton, of Jackson, was chosen president and A. B. Turner, of Grand Rapids, secretary. Hovey K. Clark, of Detroit; C. V. De Land, of Jackson, and Chester Gurney, of St. Joseph, were a committee on resolutions. The result of this convention was the adoption of resolutions and an address to the people of the state urging 'co-operation in forming a new and independent party to resist the extension of human slavery into and over the territories of the United States.' A committee of sixteen, of which Hon. I. P. Christiancy, of Monroe, was chairman, was chosen to take steps to call a mass convention to be held at Jackson on the 6th of July, to organize the new party. This committee was also authorized in the event the convention was a success, to formally withdraw the Free Soil ticket nominated in February to make room for a 'union ticket' to be chosen by the new organization.

"The writer was made secretary of the committee, which met a few days later at Jackson, and formulated the call for the July convention. The plan adopted was to have the call printed, and copies sent to all the counties and villages in the state, and signed by as many prominent citizens as possible, and then returned to the committee, and as many as possible of the names published in the papers. From this time until the convention met, the writer devoted all his time to the organization of this movement.

"Copies of the call were printed and sent out by mail, and many places visited personally to aid the work. At first it progressed slowly. The clergy of the state, following the lead of Mr. Beecher, began to agitate the situation in and from the pulpit. Rev. George Duffield, of Detroit, G. S. Foster, of Jackson, and other influential Congregational clergymen boldly advocated united political action. The Methodist clergy as a rule had affiliated with the Democratic party, but now began to leave it. Such leading ministers as D. C. Jacokes, J. S. Smart, F. H. Blades, E. H. Pilcher, the Crawfords and many others became active and energetic supporters of the anti-slavery movement. Dr. Harris, editor of the Christian Herald, the organ of the Baptist church, gave it his warm support. The entire religious element of the state leaned toward it. But the politicians seemed undecided.

"Early in June the writer went to Detroit to confer with the leading Whigs. Among those who heartily favored it were J. W. Tillman, Jacob M. and William A. Howard, Judge Higgins, James F. Joy and many others. Zack Chandler, H. P. Baldwin, Judge Conant, J. M. Edmunds, C. H. Buhl and others were undecided or indifferent, though most of them, later on, signed the call and entered into its support heartily. Col. A. S. Williams, David Smart, Edwin Wales, (proprietor of the Daily Advertiser, the leading Whig paper of the state), W. S. Woods and T. W. Lockwood were bitterly opposed.

"The outlook was rather discouraging at this time, when suddenly a new impetus was given to the effort. Leading Democrats from all parts of the state began to come to its support. Prominent among them were Charles T. Gorman of Marshall, John McKinney of Van Buren, F. C. Beaman, R. R. Beecher and John R. Clark of Iona, W. T. Howell of Hillsdale, W. W. Murphy of Jonesville, J. W. Turner of Monroe, H. H. Smith of Mason, are among those I remember who took up the work with great earnestness and helped push it to success.

"By the first of July over eight thousand signatures had been secured to the call, and on the 6th of July over five thousand of them gathered in the mass convention that organized the Republican party."

The call as formulated read as follows:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN.

"A great wrong has been perpetrated. The slave power of this country has triumphed. Liberty is trampled under foot. The Missouri compromise, a solemn compact, entered into by our fathers, has been violated, and a vast territory dedicated to freedom has been opened to slavery.

"This act, so unjust to the north, has been perpetrated under circumstances which deepens its perfidy. An administration placed in power by northern votes has brought to bear all the resources of executive corruption in its support.

"Northern Senators and Representatives, in the face of the overwhelming public sentiment of the north, expressed in the proceedings of public meetings and solemn remonstrances, without a single petition in its favor on their table, and not daring to submit this great question to the public, have yielded to the seductions of executive patronage, and Judaslike, betrayed the cause of liberty; while the south, inspired by a dominant and grasping ambition, has without distinction of party, and with a unanimity almost entire, deliberately trampled under foot the solemn compact entered into in the midst of a crisis threatening to the peace of the union, sanctioned by the greatest names of our history, and the binding force of which has, for a period of more than thirty years, been recognized and declared by numerous acts of legislation. Such an outrage upon liberty, such a violation of plighted faith, cannot be submitted to. This great wrong must be righted, or there is no longer a north in the councils of the nation. The extension of slavery, under the folds of the American flag, is a stigma upon liberty. The indefinite increase of slave representation in congress is destructive to that equality between freemen which is essential to the permanency of the Union.

"The safety of the Union—the rights of the north—the interests of free labor—the destiny of a vast territory and its untold millions for all coming time—and finally, the high aspirations of humanity for universal freedom. All are involved in the issue forced upon the country by the slave power and its plastic northern tools.

"In view, therefore, of the recent action of congress upon this subject, and the evident designs of the slave power to attempt still further aggressions upon freedom—we invite all our fellow citizens, without reference to former political associations, who think that the time has arrived for a UNION at the north to protect LIBERTY from being overthrown and down-trodden, to assemble in

MASS CONVENTION
On Thursday, the 6th of July next,
at 1 o'clock p. m.
AT JACKSON,

there to take such measures as shall be thought best to concentrate the popular sentiment of this state against the aggression of the slave power."

When the temporary organization was effected at the Jackson gathering on motion it was

Resolved, That the electors from each congressional district be requested to appoint three electors of their districts to meet with a like number similarly chosen from each of the other congressional districts for the purpose of drawing up and reporting to this convention a platform of principles for their action.

Of that committee only one remains, the Hon. Albert Williams, of Ionia. Mr. Williams was born February 8, 1817, and although of advanced age his memory of the convention is clear and concise. Not only does he verify the facts as related by Mr. DeLand, but gives an interesting account of the proceeding:

"Pursuant to the call, the convention assembled at the city hall and was called to order at the appointed hour. After the call stating the object of the convention was read the convention was temporarily organized by calling Judge Baxter, of Hillsdale, to the chair. The chairman made a few appropriate remarks on taking the chair. Jeremiah Van Renselaer, of Wayne, was appointed secretary pro tem.

"The hall being found wholly incapable of containing the persons desirous of being present, the convention adjourned to a grove adjacent to the village. The crowd which proceeded to the grove was immense. As far back as the eye could reach from the grove was one continuous line of men and women. The spot selected was a delightful one, but the arrangement for the accommodation of the convention was not as ample as would have been desirable.

"There could not have been less than 3,000 persons present. The scene at the grove was most animating. The excellent brass band of Jackson was present, and greatly enlivened the occasion by their lively music. A high enthusiasm pervaded the entire assembly, and there was every prospect of the harmony and good feeling that have so abundantly prevailed."

On coming to order at the grove the convention was addressed, during the absence of the committee on permanent officers, by Rev. A. St. Clair, Rev. Mr. Cook, of Oakland, and Professor Haven. The speeches were brief and pertinent, and received with enthusiasm. In the meantime the committee on officers reported the following gentlemen: D. S. Walbridge, president, Kalamazoo, and a number of vice presidents and secretaries.

It was an unwieldy body, an incongruous assemblage; and from the nature of things there were discordant views and conflicting interests. But all were animated by patriotic motives, and there was a general realization of the absolute necessity of union, and a manifest disposition to subordinate personal interests and private judgments on minor points to the common good. In the convention there were a considerable number of shrewd and sagacious politicians, in the best sense of the word, who saw what was needed, understood the material they had to deal with, and by masterly management preserved harmony and brought about desired results.

After apointment of the committee on resolutions the gentlemen composing it withdrew about 10 or 15 rods away, to a clump of trees on the edge of the oak opening, a point which is now marked by the intersection of Franklin and Second streets. There, some standing and some sitting on the grass, they deliberated upon the first Republican platform ever constructed. The leading spirit in the committee was unquestionably Jacob M. Howard. He had prepared and carefully written out the resolutions before leaving Detroit, and the platform was agreed to substantially as he had drawn it up, a few minor changes being suggested by different members of the committee and adopted. The main difference of opinion was over the additional planks touching upon affairs of state policy which were proposed by Austin Blair.

The platform took strong grounds against slavery and quoted Washington and Jefferson to uphold their position, declaring that it was a violation of the rights of man as man, and that the law of nature gives to no man rights superior to those of another. It called upon Congress to prevent the spread of slavery, and flayed the Missouri Compromise, and demanded its repeal. The platform closes with these planks:

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first priniples of republican government, and against the schemes of aristicracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed, or men debased, we will co-operate and be known as Republicans until the contest be terminated.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the calling of a general convention of the free states, and of such of the slaveholding states or portions thereof, as may desire to be there represented, with a view to the adoption of other more extended and effectual measures in resistance to the encroachments of slavery, and that a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond and co-operate with our friends in other states on the subject.

MAUDE TIGHMEY MAC LEOD.

The Underground Railroad

The Undeground Railroad was not under the ground, nor was it a railway; but there was a fitness in the name which caused its general use to express one of the most remarkable phases of the long struggle against slavery and the Slave Power. The term was a popular mode of referring to the various ways in which fugitive slaves from the South were assisted in escaping to the North, and especially to Canada. It was often humorously abbreviated to "U. G. R. R."

The boundary between the slave and the free states began at the mouth of the Delaware river; ran up that stream to Mason & Dixon's line—the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland; thence westward to the end of Maryland; then north, between Pennsylvania and what was then Virginia, but is now West Virginia, to the Ohio river; down the Ohio to its mouth; up the Mississippi to the northern boundary of Missouri; along the northern and western sides of that state, and thence westward along the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude—the noted Missouri Compromise line.

Take a map of the United States, follow this line, and it will be seen that the shortest route to British soil in Canada, and, hence to complete freedom, was across Ohio. Only a little more than 200 miles, as the crow flies, lay between the slave and liberty after he crossed the Ohio river. Hence this state was the favorite route. Probably more fugitives found safety by the trails of the Underground Railroad crossing Ohio than by those through any other state. Along the Ohio which fronted slave territory for about 375 miles, there were initial stations at some 22 or 23 river towns; and some of these, such as Cincinnati, had several different routes leading toward the North Star and freedom. This was necessary, for the slave-hunters were often close on the trail of the fugitive, and it was necessary to have more than one route, so that, if one or more were watched, the negro would be sent by another.

It is extremely difficult to get the facts regarding these routes. It is to be remembered that, the Underground Railroad was first established in Ohio somewhere about 1815 to 1817; and the work of the road never ceased, but grew increasingly greater, until the extinction of slavery by the civil war. Thus, for fifty years, it was one of the most travelled of states by the black fugitives. A pro-slavery writer of 1842 declares that at that time there were eighteen or nineteen thoroughly organized routes across Ohio. But the greatest activity of the U. G. R. R. was after the enactment of the fugitive slave law of 1850, and there were doubtless more than twenty general routes, each with side deviations, the paths taken thus forming a veritable network over this state.

The origin of the name, "Underground Railroad," is uncertain. R. C. Smedley, in a little work on "The Underground Railroad in Chester and Neighboring Counties of Pennsylvania," says it came into use among the slave-hunters in the neighborhood of Columbia, Pa. They had little difficulty in tracking slaves to Columbia, but at that point all trace was lost, and they are said to have declared there must be an underground road somewhere. As railroads were unknown until after 1830, the term must have originated later than that year. Hon. Rush R. Sloane, of Sandusky, who was actively engaged in underground work, says that in 1831 a negro named Tice Davids ran away from Kentucky. His master pursued him so closely that, when he reached the Ohio river, near Ripley, he was obliged to plunge in and swim across to avoid capture. His master secured a skiff and started after Tice. He kept him in view until he reached the Ohio shore, when the negro disappeared. After a long search his master said he thought "the nigger must have gone off on an underground road." This story created a good deal of amusement along the Underground line. First, the "Underground Road," then naturally the "Underground Railroad."

Gradually railway terminology was applied to different parts of the work—all figurative, of course, like the generic name, "Underground Railroad." Men who were very active in the work, fearless of consequences, were "managers"; "contributing members" furnished money for clothing, food, hiring vehicles, etc., and were generally men who did not wish, for social, political or business reasons, to be known as in sympathy with the work; an "agent" or "conductor" piloted the slaves from one house to another. These houses were called "stations." One man, Levi Coffin, mentioned above, was for many years called president of the Underground Railroad, because he personally aided over three thousand slaves on their northward way, in the thirty years he was engaged in the work.

It must be kept in mind that helping slaves to freedom was unlawful. From 1793, there had been a fugitive slave law, which imposed penalties of fine and imprisonment for concealing runaway slaves, or aiding them in any way to evade capture. Hence there was need of the utmost caution. The majority of the people of Ohio, probably, during all the time the underground railroad was in operation, were not in sympathy with its work. For its efficiency and secrecy it depended upon the friendship, sympathy and confidence existing between members of neighboring stations. A fugitive who reached an initial station received food and clothing, if in need, and was hidden in an attic, a hay-mow, a corn-crib, at some places in caves, until arrangements could be made. He was then taken to the next station—usually a farm house. All travel was by night, to lessen the chance of capture of the slave, or of detection of his conductor. As a rule, when a fugitive had been passed to the next station, the person at the initial station never heard of him again—unless he was captured, which very seldom happened. His exact route was not known, because there were always alternative stations, and a negro entering Ohio at Harmar, for instance, at the mouth of the Muskingum, might cross to Canada from Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, or from a minor lake port.

The settlers of Southern Ohio, along the river, had a good sprinkling of men from Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, who had strong moral objections to slavery. The Quakers always were opposed to the institution, and they were the most active in underground work. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Scotch Covenanters, and Wesleyan Methodists were also notable in it. Many of these deeply-religious men refused utterly to lift a finger to persuade a slave to escape, or to act as abductors; but the runaway negro who came for aid was never turned away. The majority of slaves who reached freedom ran away of their own accord; but there were, in the many years over which the work extended, a number of people who devoted themselves to abduction. Harriet Tubman, a negro woman, was one of these, and gained the title of "the Moses of her race." She was a Maryland slave, but escaped to Philadelphia in 1849. The next year she went to Baltimore and abducted her sister and two children. From then until the civil war, she made nineteen trips, and brought over 300 slaves to freedom.

Very few documents relating to the Underground Railroad are in existence. The legal penalties for rendering aid to fugitives were always present in the minds of the operators; therefore, they avoided any written evidence of their work. Records and diaries were kept by some, and letters passing between station-keepers were frequent; but these were all destroyed after the enactment of the fugitive slave law of 1850, which created much consternation by its rigorous provisions and severe penalties.

The total number of fugitives is simply a matter of estimate. Josiah Henson, himself a runaway slave and afterward an abductor, estimated that in 1852 there were 50,000 fugitive negroes living in the North, exclusive of those who had gone to Canada. This is probably overstated. Charges of bad faith against the North in the rendition of fugitive slaves were frequently made by Southern members on the floor of Congress. Representative Moore, of Virginia, in 1822 declared his district lost four or five thousand dollars' worth of negroes every year. In 1850, Senator Atchison, of Kentucky, declared that hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost annually by the border slave states. Pratt, of Maryland, said his state lost $80,000 worth each year, and Mason, of Virginia, put the loss in that state at over $100,000 per year. Clingman, of North Carolina, said the 30,000 fugitives then estimated to be living in the North were worth, at current prices, about $15,000,000. Claiborne, governor of Louisiana, gave as a defect of the fugitive slave law of 1850, that it failed to provide for the payment to the South of the $30,000,000 of which she had been plundered by the loss of slaves in forty years. He also declared that the number of slaves in the District of Columbia had been reduced from 4,694 in 1840, to 650 in 1850 by the underground railroad.

Mention has already been made of the number of initial stations along the Ohio river. Many of the fugitives were conducted to Erie and Buffalo; but every lake port in Ohio, from Conneaut to Toledo, was a point of departure for Canada. Sandusky and Cleveland were specially important, because, in the last ten years of underground work, they were the termini of railways running southward to the center of the state. In these later years, fugitives were put on board night trains, in the baggage cars, and thus taken swiftly to those cities, where they were put on steamers bound for Canadian ports, or taken across Lake Erie in sailboats. The steamers out of Toledo were frequently employed also.

The list of Toledo operators of the underground railroad embraces the names of Richard Mott, a Quaker; Hon. James M. Ashley, former congressman; the late Mayor Bringham; James Conlisk, an Irish-American; William H. Merritt, a negro, and several others. As a youth of 17 in Kentucky, Mr. Ashley helped two groups of fugitives across the Ohio, one of seven persons, the other of five. He was active in the work for years in Toledo, and took many risks—not the least one of which was taking a party of fugitives in a sleigh, in midwinter, across Lake Erie on the ice from Toledo to Amherstburg.

There was a station in Maumee, operater by A. C. Winslow, who operated a foundry. From there, if there was no close pursuit, fugitives were brought either to Toledo, or taken, via Detroit avenue, to Monroe, Mich., and thence across to Canada. If the pursuers were close, the negroes were taken to the Sylvania station, kept by Daniel Harroun, jr., and from there Hall Deland, the "night hawk," took them to the French settlers along the Detroit river, who ferried them in canoes across that stream to Canada.

At Sandusky still lives, full of years and of honors, Hon. Rush R. Sloane, a notable underground operator. In 1854, while he was in law practice, he was tried for the dismissal without proper authority of seven fugitives from the custody of their captors. Two suits were instituted against him by Louis F. Weimer, the owner of three of the slaves. The case was tried in the United States district court at Columbus, and a verdict for $3,000 and costs was returned against him. The costs were $330.30. Some Sandusky friends raised $393, which paid court and marshal's costs but Mr. Sloane had to pay the $3,000 from his own pocket.

New England had a number of underground railroad routes. The fugitives sometimes came from the South through New York, but many came hidden aboard caosting vessels which traded to Southern ports. From New York a much-used route went up the Hudson to Albany. From here some were sent west through Rochester, the home of Frederick Douglass, thence to the Niagara frontier; some went northward direct to Canada.

There was a network of routes leading from the South to Philadelphia and the Quaker communities in the neighboring counties. From thence some went to New York, and some by routes northward to the Niagara frontier. In western Pennsylvania were a number of routes, the fugitives following the valleys between the mountain ranges of the Alleghanies from the South, and eventually reaching Canada through Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland or Sandusky.

Indiana had many routes, ending at Detroit, Toledo, Michigan City and Chicago. From the Mississippi, along the Missouri boundary, a number of routes crossed Illinois to Chicago, whence the fugitives were taken by lake steamer to Collingwood, Detroit and Amherstburg. In the late '50's, there were routes in eastern Kansas and southern Iowa, all joining the Illinois routes, and with the same terminations.

Thousands of negroes started with no knowledge of what to do other than to have the north star pointed out to them, with directions to go toward it—they traveled at night, and hid during the day—with the information that when they reached Canada they were free, and could not be brought back. Many along in the late '30's and '40's, followed the Wabash canal across Indiana to Toledo; or the Ohio canal from Portsmouth to Cleveland, or the canal from Cincinnati north to Toledo. The desire for freedom was general among the slaves, even when they were well treated. The one thing the slaves in the northern tier of slave states most dreaded was being sold South, to labor in the rice fields of Carolina, the cotton fields of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, or the cane fields of Louisiana. And from the time that the desire for freedom inspired slaves to run away, there seems to have been people in the North willing to give them cordial aid. The earliest mention we have of any systematic aid to runaways is in two letters written by George Washington in 1786. On May 24, speaking of the slave of Mr. Dalby, of Alexandria, who had escaped to Philadelphia, he said: "A society of Quakers, formed for such purposes, have attempted to liberate him." On Nov. 20, of the same year, he writes of one of his own slaves, sent under an overseer to Hon. Wm. Drayton, but who escaped in transit. Washington writes: "The gentleman to whose care I sent him has promised every endeavor to apprehend him; but it is not easy to do this, when there are numbers who would rather facilitate the escape of slaves than apprehend them when runaways."

This was before the formation of the national constitution. One of the compromises of that document was the clause which reads: "No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This clause, although it studiously avoids the words "slave" and "slavery," meant runaway slaves.

This clause remained inoperative for several years, because Congress enacted no law on the subject. In 1791, a case of kidnaping occurred at Washington, Pa., which directed public attention to the matter, and in 1793 the first fugitive slave law was enacted. From that day until 1863, the aiding of runaway slaves was illegal. But the law was ineffectual to stop it; and underground railroad methods were followed, especially in Pennsylvania. Several states enacted laws to aid in the rendition of fugitive slaves within their borders, but they did not deter underground operators. The national law was amended and strengthened somewhat about 1819; but the work of the underground railroad increased steadily through the next three decades, until, in the fierce debates upon the admission of California as a free state, the compromise bill of 1850 was enacted, one of the features of which was the severe fugitive slave law of that year. This stirred the friends of freedom to renewed activity; and when, in 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill repealed the Missouri Compromise, and showed the purpose of the slave power to extend the hated institution into the territories, that they might be admitted as slave states, the impetus became greater. For the first time, a great political party was organized to resist the encroachments of slavery. Six years later it obtained control of the national government. Secession followed, and the war for the preservation of the Union destroyed slavery forever.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

GRAMPA'S FARM.

Oh, you don't know the fun on grampa's farm,
Fer grampa says: "Let 'em. It ain't no harm."
An' Cousin Bob starts us an' cries: "Here' goes!"
An' mamma, she only just says: "Such clothes!"

We've a Crusoe's Island an' robbers' cave
An' tower of London, an' don't you know,
When one of us wants to let on he's brave
He crawls under the saw mill, scared an' slow.

Oh, you don't know half the fun out there,
Fer grampa, he never tells us, "Take care!"
An' Cousin Bob laughs and says to "carouse,"
An' mamma, you see, is off in the house.

We fish in the brooks an' play in the sands
An' try to catch tadpoles out of the springs,
We hide in the bushes like Injun bands
An' fight with the hornets an' get their stings.

Oh, there's no end of fun on grampa's place,
Fer grampa, he says, "Now scoot on a race!"
An' Cousin Bob grins an' says, "There she blows!"
An' mamma, she only just says, "Such clothes!"
—American Agriculturist.

JONQUILS.

Visions they bring of minnow-haunted brooks,
Where clouds of August butterflies drift by;
Flecking the ferns, fringing their leafy nooks,
As star dust had been sprinkled from the sky.

Where flash the flickering flames of cardinal flowers—
Flambeaux of fairyland—the south wind fans
Into a hedge of fire that guards the bowers,
Nesting Titania's cobweb-winged clans.

Where water hyacinths, in serried rows,
Azure their deeps; and blue mailed dragon flies
Dart restlessly, as when (from whence, who knows?)
Heat lightning quivers over cloudless skies.

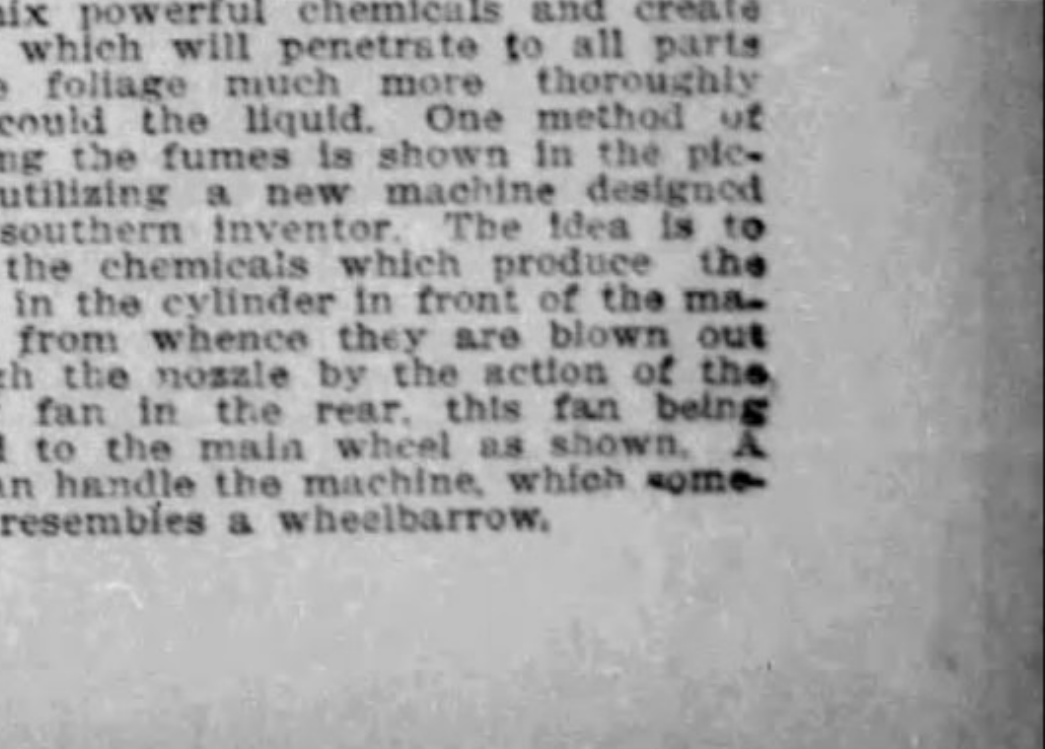
Where, to the margin of the forests hoar,
Broad meadows stretch, like seas of molten jade,
Over whose wind-tossed waves, from shore to shore,
Hordes of marauding bees cruise unafraid.

Where no sound harsher than a heron's cry,
A locust's drowsy plaint, the hemlock's mass,
The throb of little hearts, that love and die,
Year after year, beneath the tangled grass,

Disturbs a silence, whose content should steep
The soul in peace, as, after hours of pain,
One drifts—and drifts—out to the Isle of Sleep,
Where falls not hail nor snow nor chilling rain.
—Frances Bartlett, in the Boston Transcript.

Fumigator for Farm Use.

Under the leadership of the agricultural department the farmer is now conducting his operations on a scientific plan, instead of working haphazard and attaining results or failing to attain them with no idea as to the real cause of his success or failure. For instance, if he wanted to improve a piece of land he hazarded a guess as to what fertilizer to use, without knowing what the land lacked or what the chemical constituents of the fertilizer were. Now, however, he is taught to analyze the earth and to apply certain chemicals to attain certain results. The inventor, too, is aiding him by designing machinery to plant and harvest his crops and apparatus to aid him in fighting disease fungi and insects which prey upon his plants. Formerly he mixed paris green or some other poison in a bucket and applied it to the plants with the aid of a sprinkler or a whisk broom, but now he can mix powerful chemicals and create fumes which will penetrate to all parts of the foliage much more thoroughly than could the liquid. One method of applying the fumes is shown in the picture, utilizing a new machine designed by a southern inventor. The idea is to place the chemicals which produce the fumes in the cylinder in front of the machine, from whence they are blown out through the nozzle by the action of the rotary fan in the rear, this fan being geared to the main wheel as shown. A boy can handle the machine, which somewhat resembles a wheelbarrow.



TREE CUTS UP ANTICS

Idaho Acacia Is One of the Wonders of Western Plant Life.

One of the most singular trees on the American continent is a species of acacia found in northwestern Idaho and observed closely by a party of scientists recently on a tour through that region. It grows to a height of about eight feet and, when full grown, closes its leaves together in coils each day at sunset and curls its twigs to the shape of pigtails. After the tree has settled itself thus for a night's sleep, if touched, the whole thing will flutter as if agitated or impatient at being disturbed. The oftener the foliage is molested the more violent becomes the shaking of the branches, and at length the tree emits a nauseating odor, which, if inhaled for a few moments, causes a violent, dizzy headache.

The angry tree, as it has been named, was discovered by travelers, who, upon making a camp for the night, placed one end of a canvas covering over one of the sensitive branches, using it for a support. Immediately the tree began to jerk sharply its branches. The motion continued, growing more nervous, until at last the sickening odor which it gave out drove the tired campers to a more friendly location. Curiosity, of course, prompted an investigation. One of the angry trees was dug up and thrown to one side. Immediately, upon being removed from the ground, the tree opened its leaves, its twigs lost their pigtails and for something over an hour and a half the outraged branches showed their indignation by a series of quakings, which grew weaker, as time passed, finally ceasing altogether, when the foliage hung limp and withered. The next morning the tree was placed upright in the ground again, a little water was applied to the roots, and very soon it resumed its normal condition.

FRANKLIN AND HAPPINESS

Benjamin Franklin contended that there are two ways of being happy. We may either, he said, diminish our wants or augment our means. Either will do—the result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself, and do that which happens to be the easiest. If you are idle, or sick, or poor, however hard it may be to diminish your wants, it will be harder to augment your means. If you are active and prosperous, or young, or in good health, it may be easier for you to augment your means than to diminish your wants. But if you are wise you will do both at the same time—young or old, rich or poor, sick or well; and, if you are very wise, you will do both in such a way as to augment the general happiness of society.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Still in Business.

Prunes—That man Skipper used to be an acrobat.

Landlady—He is still; he jumped his board bill.—Town Topics.

ITALY ADVANCING FAST

King Victor Emmanuel's Subjects Are Making Rapid Progress.

"If you want to hear of a country that is making gigantic strides along all lines of progress, let me cite you to Italy," said L. Loria of Copenhagen, who is here with a party of his countrymen, bound for the St. Louis exposition.

"My business of conducting tourist parties through southern Europe has caused me to visit Italy often in the past ten years and I have been amazed at the enormous changes that this decade has wrought in that kingdom. If the present rate of development keeps up, as I believe it will, it will not be many years ere Italy will leave France in the rear. One of the best proofs of this is that ten years ago the French money I carried to Italy was at a good premium; today only the gold of France is as good as that of her sister state, and when it comes to changing paper money from Paris it is reckoned below par. The French silver isn't wanted at all.

"In every sort of way the Italians are showing themselves cleverer, more progressive and enterprising than any others of the Latin race. They are adopting all the industrial habits of the Germans, are building factories everywhere, and the people are busy in every town. The hotels of recent construction are modern and luxurious. The French, on the other hand, are standing still. They ridicule the idea that they can learn anything of any other nation. Wrapped in the complacency of self-adulation, they do not realize how fast they are dropping behind the procession. Their sublime egotism is one of the surest evidences of the degeneracy of the country."—Washington Post.

SICILIAN CYCLONES.

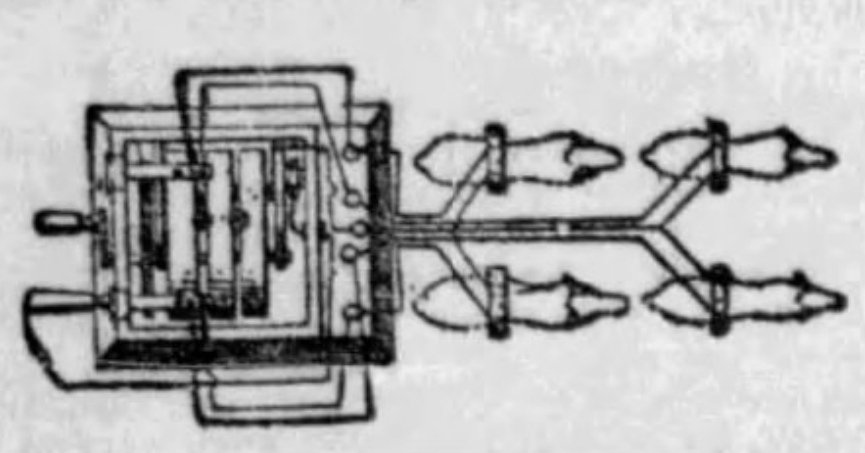
The recent gales have wrought widespread havoc in Sicily, where whole communes have witnessed the complete devastation of their lands and the destruction of their crops. At Castelferrato and Agira a great mountain landslip took place during the dead of the night, while a hurricane was raging, letting loose at the same time huge pent-up reservoirs of water, which poured over the countryside, turning all the highways into torrents, and sweeping away walls, buildings and houses in the upper hill slopes. In several cases whole families were entombed, and rescue work was rendered both dangerous and difficult by the darkness. The loss of life has been serious, and of property enormous.

WHERE NELSON DIED.

Admiral Nelson is generally supposed to have met his heroic death on the open deck of his ship surrounded by his men. According to an interesting tablet on his old flagship, which may still be read, the admiral actually died in a shelter of the cockpit, whether he had been hastily carried. A tablet on one of the stanchions at this point marks the exact spot. The sheltered corner where Nelson breathed his last with its simple inscription is shown in the accompanying photograph.

New Kind of Horsewhip.

The world is making so much progress by the aid of electricity that we hardly know in which direction to turn to find the latest idea in conjunction with the current. First it carried messages over miles of wire by the aid of the telegraph instrument; then it carried the human voice; after that it took the place of belting and shafting, and power was carried over a little wire to light our streets and homes and run machinery. Heating the house and doing the cooking have already been made possible by this means, and still the inventor looks for other things to replace with it. At last it is the whip, with which the driver touches up his team or gives them a beating when he loses his temper. The new idea is to transmit the electric current from a magneto generator located in conjunction with the driver's seat, through wires to any part of the harness, there to enter the animal's body and urge him on to his labor. So in future the Cruelty to Animals society will have to employ an expert electrician to ascertain how many volts a driver can inflict on his beast. The turn of a crank and connecting of a switch throws the current through a wire paralelling the rein and leading to metallic plates contacting with the animal's skin. As here shown, the apparatus is applied to a team of four horses, and one advantage is apparent at once, in the ability to start them all at the same instant, almost an impossibility with the whip.



$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

AS TO SHOOTING IRONS.

"Shooting irons, as the boys out my way call firearms, have been the cause of many deaths," said Representative Gregg, of Texas, "and I never read of a death by this route that I am not reminded of an inscription which can be found on a tombstone in one of the church yards in the state of Arkansas. It reads:

"'This stone is sakred to the memry of William Hardy, who came to his death by fooling with a Colt's revolver, one of the old kind, brass mounted, and of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

Representative Johnson, of South Carolina, who was a listener, said: "Guess the inscription is all right, but its powerful bad punctuation—about as bad as that which makes an inscription read awfully funny on a tombstone in a burial ground in my state. I have never seen it, but have been told that it reads:

"'Erected to the memory of John Dawson, who was accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother.'

"I told one of my Republican friends about this and he simply laughed and said that we people of South Carolina had peculiar ways of showing our affections."—Washington Times.

Approved Prescription.

Sufferer—I have a terrible toothache and want something to cure it.

Friend—Now, you don't need any medicine. I had a toothache yesterday and went home and my loving wife kissed me and so consoled me that the pain soon passed away. Why don't you do the same?

Sufferer—I think I will. Is your wife home now?—Albany Journal.

Up to Date.

"Stand pat!" yelled the player, who was coaching.

"What does he mean by that?" asked the inevitable girl in the grand stand.

"That's the correct form now for 'hold your base,'" replied the indispensable young man.—Chicago Tribune.

ISLES OF GREAT RICHNESS

Flecks of Land in the Pacific That Are Veritable Treasures.

The recent voyage of the revenue cutter Manning, Captain McClellan in command, to the Aleutian islands, on the coast of Alaska, has had memorable results. Captain McClellan found the streams of Attu and of other islands crowded with salmon. On Buldir island, in 52 degrees and 30 minutes north, he found new fur seal rookeries. That this discovery may prove to be of great financial value may be realized when it is considered that the revenue from the rookeries of the Pribilof islands has amounted thus far to over $50,000,000. On Umnak island the revenue cutter steamed into a harbor two miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide.

So strongly convinced are some of the alert men of the northwest that the Aleutians are now destined to assume great importance in the affairs of the Pacific that a company has been formed to colonize the archipelago. Wharves and storehouses are to be built and trading stations established. Stock-raising is to be begun first on Akun island. There, it is estimated, 50,000 head of cattle can find abundant pasture the year through.

It is claimed that on account of the mollifying inuence of the Japanese current, the Aleutian islands have a more desirable climate than any part of the Atlantic seaboard north of Cape Hatteras. Aside from stock-raising, general agriculture is to be inaugurated. It is stated that copper, oil and coal are found on the island, and that there is a great abundance of water power, as in Japan. One town, called Jarvis, has already been started in Lost harbor. The problem of transportation will not have to be solved, as in the interior of Alaska steamers to and from the Orient, Siberia, St. Michael and Nome now pass daily within a few miles of some of the best harbors in the archipelago.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

In our age women commonly preserve the publication of their good offices and their vehement affection toward their husbands until they have lost them or at least till then defer the testimonies of their good will. Yet we should willingly give them leave to laugh after we are dead provided they will smile upon us while we are alive.—Montaigne.

After treating her like a goddess the husband uses her like a woman. What is worse, the most abject flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants.—Addison.

He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.—Lord Bacon.

I have hardly observed the married condition unhappy but for want of judgment or temper in the man.—Richard Steele.

He that loves not his wife and children feeds a lioness at home and broods a nest of sorrows.—Jeremy Taylor.

When a man should marry: A young man not yet, an elder man not at all.—Thales.

Certainly wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity.—Lord Bacon.

A reserved lover, it is said, always makes a suspicious husband.—Goldsmith.

Mrs. Partington's futile attempt is in Japanese "Scattering fog with a fan," "Building bridges to the clouds" or "Dipping up the ocean with a shell."

THE WAY TO SWEEP.

There is in the doing of little things, even in housework, a right way and a wrong way, a good way and a bad way, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Consider for a moment the item of sweeping with a broom. The next time you undertake it notice your broom. Do you find that you hold it or move it rather in front of you—the brush further forward than the handle—each stroke raising the brush and with it a cloud of dust into the air and the space beyond? If so, try this way: Stand with the broom rather behind you, partly facing it, the brush further back than the tip of the handle. Used in this way, you will find that the dust rises no higher than the brush; that, in fact, little rises, but is gradually moved to one central point, where it may be easily gathered into the dust pan. Swept in this way, even a dusty room may be perfectly tidied without discomfort to any person who may be obliged to remain in it during the process.

With a Move on It.

"There is no need of your working a lick," protested the campaign manager. "You've already got the other fellows licked to a standstill. Do you want the earth?"

"No," said the popular candidate, with a grin that showed a set of fine teeth. "I'll be satisfied with a landslide."—Chicago Tribune.

TURKEY FOOT ROCK

The famous old Turkey Foot Rock has at last been provided with the protection so much desired by the Maumee Valley Pioneer and Historical association. Something more than a year ago a small plot of ground on which the rock rests was deeded to the association, and soon after that, provisions were made for building around it an iron fence, but the work was delayed from time to time until this spring. In his description of the battle of Fallen Timbers, found in his recently published history of the Maumee Valley, Commodore J. E. Gunckel says that Turkey Foot Rock gained its name from the following incident:

"Upon this rock the Indian chief, Turkey Foot, stood during the thickest of the fight, and while waving his tomahawk over his head, trying to encourage his warriors, he was shot and killed, falling across the rock. After the battle he was buried near the rock, a few feet from where he fell.

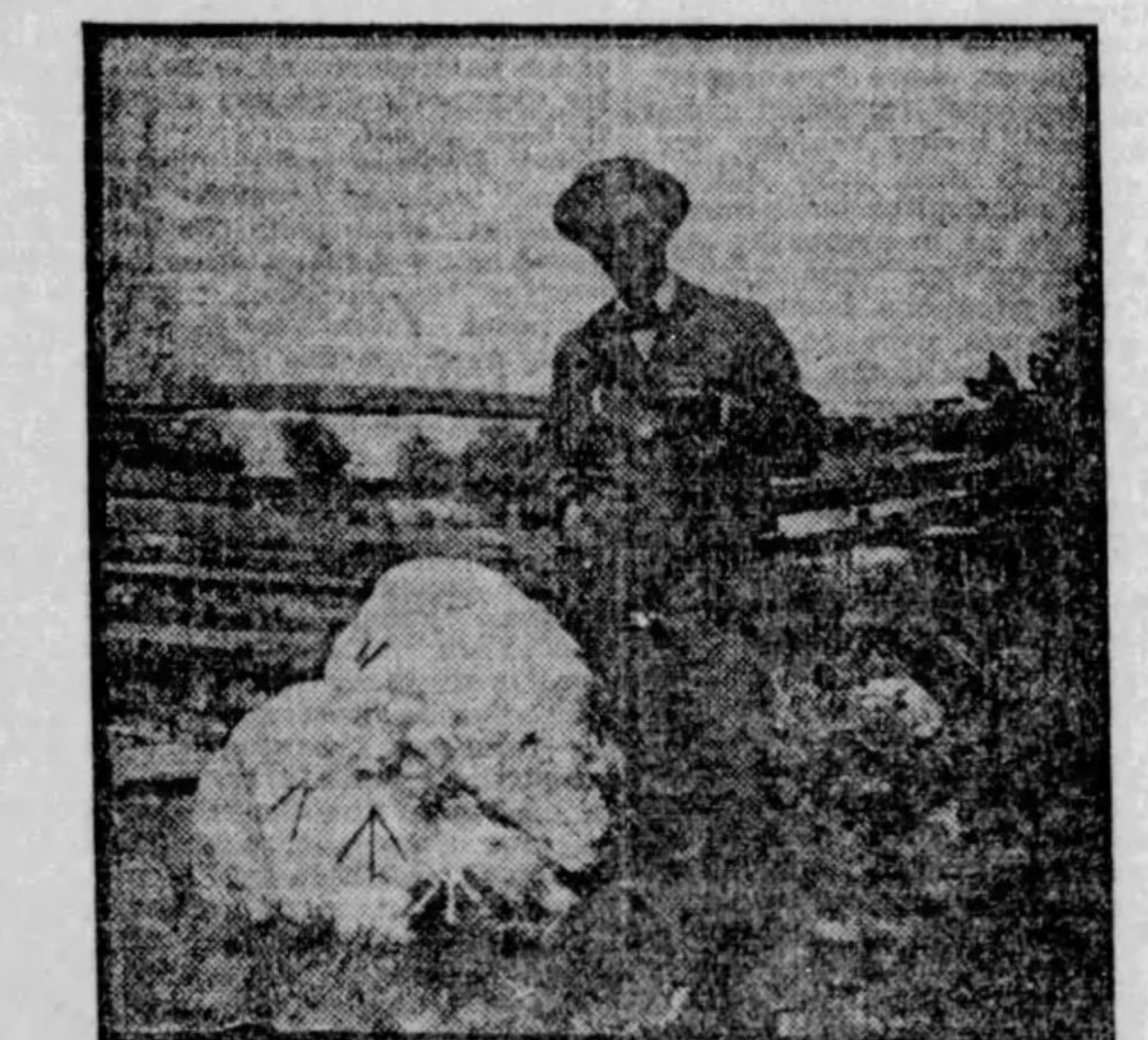
"The rock is about six feet long, three feet wide, and about four feet high, weighing, perhaps, three tons. Upon its surface are distinct tracks of turkey feet, rudely carved by Indians with their tomahawks. No Indian ever approached the rock without placing upon it a piece of tobacco. The late Hon. D. W. H. Howard wrote:

"'In single file they passed it without halting or uttering a word, each in silence and sorrow placing his tribute there. This was done until the last wigwam was torn down, and I took the Indians to the government reservation in the far west.'

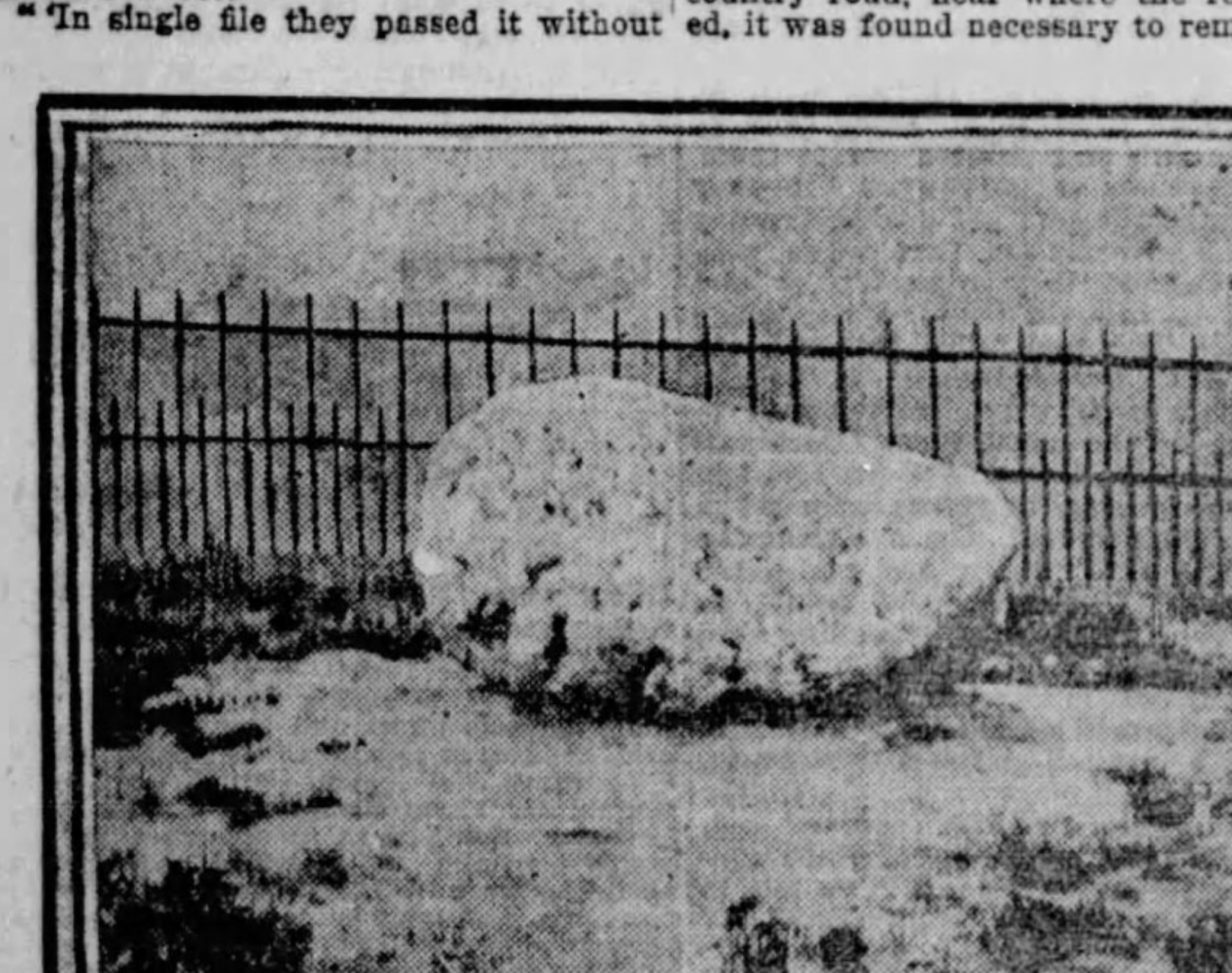
"Recently greater fame has been added to the rock. In the improvement of the country road, near where the rock rested, it was found necessary to remove this monument of the battle of Fallen Timbers. The impression gained credence that the people of the rapids and the township did not appreciate the real worth of their prize, and that the rock was to be destroyed. This aroused the sleeping patriotism of the good people of Toledo, and without consulting any one, they quietly took possession of the rock, removing it to the city. When this was made known to the citizens of Maumee and Perrysburg all the pent-up patriotism of the pioneers, followed by the like love of country by the rising generation, burst forth on the line of 'Mad' Anthony's charge. The monument which had rested for over a century on the banks of the Maumee, and which represented the most thrilling and interesting history that ever recited the progress of a people, mysteriously disappeared.

"When those who were interested in the removal were satisfied that it would be taken care of and preserved, it was returned.

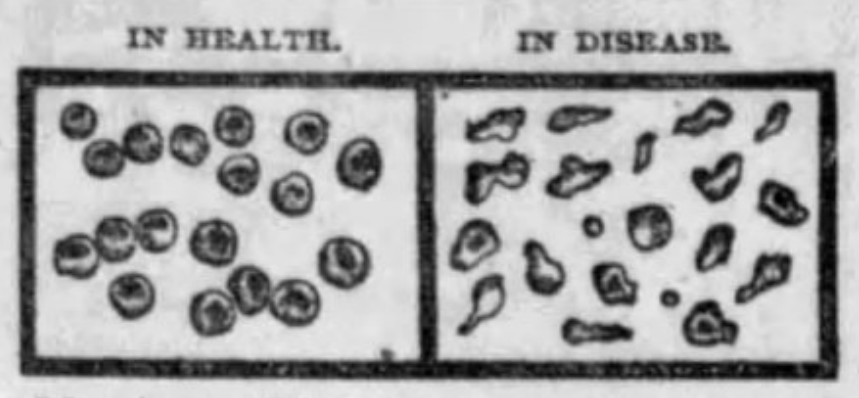
"The return of the stone was received by the citizens of the valley, at Maumee, with an ovation seldom equalled in the historic village. It was escorted to its original resting place, where it now is, being the only memorial commemorating General Wayne's great victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers."



TURKEY FOOT ROCK IN ITS ORIGINAL POSITION.



TURKEY FOOT ROCK TODAY.



BLOOD CELLS.

IN HEALTH. IN DISEASE.

Man is a millionaire many times over in the possession of blood cells. Woman is not quite so rich, for scientists have proven that the normal number of red blood cells in adult men is five million; in women four and a half million, to the square millimeter.

The normal cell is not absolutely round in health, but, in disease, becomes extremely irregular in shape. Every one can be in perfect health and possess the millions of rich red blood corpuscles if they only know how to go about it. Dr. R. V. Pierce, consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., advises every man and woman to prepare for a long life by observing nature's laws. In the first place, if your digestion is faulty, and the food you eat is not taken up by the blood and assimilated properly, you need a tonic and digestive corrector, something that will increase the red blood corpuscles; he believes in going about this in nature's own way. Years ago, in his active practice, he found that an alterative extract of certain herbs and roots, put up without the use of alcohol, would put the liver, lungs and heart into fuller and more complete action. This medicine he called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By assimilating the food eaten, it nourishes the blood, and, instead of the ill-shaped corpuscles, the person's blood takes on a rich red color and the corpuscles are more nearly round. Nervousness is only the cry of the starved nerves for food, and when the nerves are fed on rich red blood the person loses those irritable feelings, sleeps well at night and feels refreshed in the morning.

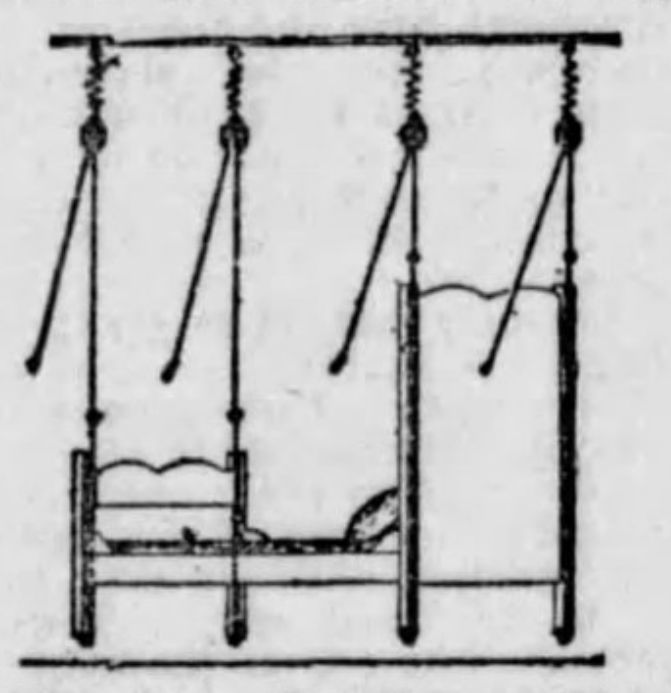
KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

If you want to know about your body, read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which can be had for the cost of mailing, 31 cents in one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound book, or 21 stamps for the paper-covered volume. 1008 pages. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

The Latest Sleep Inducer.

Ask a hard-working man the best recipe for getting to sleep at night and he would probably say, "Go to work in the daytime." The person who labors hard all day physically, or who takes proper exercise, seldom finds fault with the way he gets to sleep at night, and needs no further inducement than an ordinary bed, long enough to stretch himself out full length and with sufficient coverings to keep him warm. But the mental worker who does little or no physical labor and has no opportunity for exercise, is liable to find difficulty in courting this boon with which nature restores a tired and worn-out system, and may find use for some sort of device to assist nature. Probably the newest scheme for this purpose is that shown in the picture, where an ordinary bed is hung from the ceiling, instead of standing on the floor. The suspension arrangement consists of spiral springs at the four corners of the bed, with rope and pulley adjustment to place the bed at any height desired. When the bed is elevated to the right position the ropes are made fast and the occupant swings and springs all night. One advantage of this arrangement is that no shocks or jars of people walking overhead or on the same floor are transmitted to the bed to wake the sleeper, and it is doubtful if even an earthquake shock would rouse him.



Tiger.

Chicago Tribune.

Information Seeker—How do the thoughtful people of your city view the yellow peril?

Prominent New Yorker—We view it with alarm and distrust, of course, as we always have done. Strictly speaking, however, it is not yellow. It is of a tawny color, with dark vertical stripes.

FIND THE GENTLEMAN.

It lacked but five minutes of the time for the train to start from the down-town station, and the suburbanites were hurrying into it, when a man in the garb of a mechanic sat down by the side of a finely dressed passenger in one of the seats in the rear car, took a paper from his pocket and began to read.

"Plenty of empty seats in here yet, aren't there?" growled the man in fine raiment moving along grudgingly.

"Yes, sir," pleasantly replied the newcomer, "but it will be crowded soon, and I thought I'd pick out a gentleman for a seatmate while I had a chance."—Youth's Companion.

An Answer Off-hand.

"What made Nero fiddle while Rome burned?" asked the inquisitive small boy.

"I don't know," answered his father. "Maybe he was reckless and wanted to show he didn't care for anything not even the musicians' union."—Washington Star.

HER WATERLOO

ELIZABETH AYRES.

If coquetry is a sin, Mealie, christened Amelia, was a sad sinner, but the gods having smiled at her birth, she was born irresistible, and so, perhaps, should be held blameless. When she was a little girl she was the admired of all the little boys who beheld her, and being thus early trained to receiving admiration, it was small wonder that as she grew older and her ripening beauty increased her fascinations, she placed slight value on that which was hers without an effort.

Mealie was not of high station. Coming from hard-working, frugal German parents, she had chosen housework as the means of earning her living. She made her trade an art, converting herself into one of those rare household treasures no family should be without. She was as neat and deft and pretty a little handmaiden as one could wish to find. No matter what the stress of work, the brightness of her eyes was never dimmed or the calmness of her sweet temper ruffled. She had a fine, clear, satiny skin like the petal of a blush rose, giving her a complexion that no kitchen smoke or steam or heat had power to dim or coarsen.

Every tradesman's delivery man or boy that brought supplies to the house where she lived, fell supine before her charms. She had but to pick and to choose, but to wedlock she was not inclined, and there was none who seemed to hold her fancy long enough to weld it to something deeper.

By nature she was as evanescent as a humming bird, darting away before any strong grasp could catch and cage her, and at all times she was so supremely good-natured, so unconscious of the havoc she was working in hearts, that none could wish her ill or desire to take revenge. So Mealie was never without a "beau," and sometimes there was an embarrassment of numbers. When her kitchen threatened to become too crowded, or any of her followers grew oppressive with their attentions, she had some mysterious way of managing their disposal which taught them to keep their distance without turning their affection to anger, but then, no sane person could be angry with Mealie, she was so bright and sunny and altogether free from bad qualities.

She simply would not "settle." She may have had her mother before her as a warning; the mother—herself once a pretty maid—who at scarcely middle age, from hard work and many children, had turned into a stolid, squarely-built woman, transformed from a rose into a homely vegetable. Mealie was a daughter of a later age than that of her mother's, when to marry young and "settle" was the end and aim of a girl's existence. Whatever may have been the reason, Mealie went skipping blithely down the highway of youth, smiling on many and caring greatly for none.

That is, things were this way until the conqueror came in the person of a youth named Joe. Like Mealie, Joe was a German. He had a dairy farm and delivered milk at the house where Mealie was in service. He was big and brawny, with a boyish blondness of coloring almost absurd in contrast to his size and strength. He was a silent man, slow to think and slow to act, but when he was once aroused, he was not to be deterred from his purpose by any mere trifle.

When first he saw Mealie his blue eyes widened and fixed themselves on the girl, paying tribute to her round prettiness, with an unblinking stare of speechless admiration. He wooed her with his eyes; a language somewhat foreign to Mealie who was used to plainer speaking.

For once in his life Joe thought quickly. He knew he wanted Mealie and he intended to have her for his wife. He saw no reason for being a laggard with his wooing, and, in an incredibly short time, he was installed as one of Mealie's "regulars." Questioned as to her intentions, Mealie answered with a laugh, "ve don't keep steady company yet already."

Joe thought otherwise. He came into Mealie's presence as one with the right of future ownership. He said little, but by the strength of his personality, enforced on others the impression of his claim. Mealie rebelled against being taken possession of in such a high-handed manner.

"I ain't so sure about dat marryin' business," she scoffed.

Undisturbed, Joe presented himself evening after evening, sitting in a corner watching Mealie washing dishes and performing tasks purposely prolonged far into the evening. All the satisfaction she gained from her teasing was to hear Joe remark in his slow drawl, "You vas haudy, yes?"

Mealie grew restless under this determined courtship. She felt as if some power was closing around her to rob her of liberty. She liked the man better than any other, but it was not easy for her to give up her habit of flitting from flower to flower, and then she was not ready to "settle."

She was ingenious in inventing methods of tormenting Joe. Frequently she ran away from the house before the hour of his arrival, hiding somewhere near to watch him knock at the kitchen door and wait patiently to be allowed to etner. If the cloud of disappointment on his face when he turned away gave her any moments of regret, she never betrayed the feeling.

Joe seemed to forget and forgive these slights, and persisted with a marvelous patience that showed no signs of breaking until one evening, Mealie, after promising to be home, deliberately went out to walk with another admirer. She met Joe in the street near the house. He stopped, expecting her to turn back with him, but instead of this she went gaily on her way, passing him with a careless "good evening."

Joe, not being able to think of anything else to do, kept to his original intention and went to the house where Mealie was living. He sat on the kitchen steps to await her return, and while he waited, his anger grew. Mealie was gone long enough for Joe to have time for considerable thinking and there was something more about him than his usual quiet when Mealie reached home. In his white heat of wrath his stillness was portentous. His mild blue eyes flashed with a steely glitter, and his hands were so tightly clenched that his knuckles showed white through the skin.

When at length Mealie came, she approached with a laugh but gave a start of surprise when she saw the grim figure on the doorstep.

"Why, hallo Joe," she cried.

Joe looked past her at her companion.

"You ged oud," he commanded.

His manner and tone forced the man's obedience and he went away without pausing to argue.

Mealie commenced to be angry in her turn, but her words of remonstrance were checked when Joe caught one of her wrists in his strong fingers.

"You got me mad," he muttered. "Keep still."

The impulse of primitive man was upon him; the impulse that sent the cave-dweller rushing from his lair after the maiden of his choice, to seize and drag her to his cave, beating her into submission if she resisted.

Joe took a pistol from his pocket and weighed it in his hand.

"Vill you marry me?" he demanded.

His words were more like a command than a request.

Mealie had grown so quiet that his hold on her wrist slackened. She broke from his grasp and ran into the house, half laughing and half crying. She sought her employer and told her of Joe's revolt, but even in her frightened excitement she would permit no drastic measures.

"Oh, no," she implored, "don't send him away. He might come back and shoot me troo de vindow. Schust walk troo de kitchen, he ged all right again," she suggested, with a sudden calmness astonishing under the circumstances.

Apparently Mealie was correct in her diagnosis of the case, for after the kitchen had been "walked through" by one in authority, and a perfectly docile and well-behaved young German discovered sitting in his accustomed corner, peace was restored and the murmur of voices rising and falling in amicable converse continued until late in the evening.

It was never publicly explained how the matter was adjusted, but after this outbreak it was Joe who controlled the situation, and Mealie, true to her sex, having been mastered, was most graceful in her submission and constant in her devotion.

"Oh yes," she said smiling and dimpling, "Oh yes, I marry Joe sometime. I t'ink he make me a good man, he's got such a firmness."

BOTH JAWS SHOT AWAY

Still a Successful Business Man.

A man who had both jaws shot away had trouble eating ordinary food, but found a food-drink that supplies the nutriment needed. He says:

"I have been an invalid since the siege of Vicksburg, in 1866, where I was wounded by a Minnie ball passing through my head and causing the entire loss of my jaws. I was a drummer boy and at the time was leading a skirmish line, carrying a gun. Since that time I have been awarded the medal of honor from the Congress of the United States for gallantry on the field.

"The consequences of my wound were dyspepsia in its most aggravated form and I finally proved ordinary coffee was very hard on my stomach, so I tried Postum and got better. Then I tried common coffee again and got worse. I did this several times and finally as Postum helped me every time I continued to use it, and how often I think that if the Government had issued Postum to us in the Army how much better it would have been for the soldier boys than coffee.

"Coffee constipates me and Postum does not; coffee makes me spit up my food, Postum does not; coffee keeps me awake nights, Postum does not. There is no doubt coffee is too much of a stimulant for most people and is the cause of nearly all the constipation.

"This is my experience and you are at liberty to use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

BULLDOG'S FAITHFULNESS.

A man of the name of Lefler, whose home was burned on Pine street on Monday night, possesses a bulldog that is a treasure and one that refused to leave the burning home of its master, even though the roof had fallen in and the firemen were throwing several streams of water on him.

Lefler, who is a lover of dogs and game chickens, went to the bicycle races on Monday night, leaving his bulldog in one of the rooms. The dog knew he was there to guard the property, and when the house was found to be burning, the dog refused to be coaxed or driven from the room.

Some of the firemen, not caring to see so valuable a dog burned to death, tried to coax him from the room, but the animal would not budge. Warning growls showed that he would use his teeth if force on the part of the firemen was resorted to, and finally, in their efforts to save the dog, the firemen turned two streams on him. Even this did not dislodge him from his position.

Captain of Police Jennings notified Lefler that his house was burning. When he reached his home the roof had fallen in and the building was a mass of flames. Lefler was notified that his dog was in the house and refused to leave. A whistle from his master caused the animal to come bounding out of the house, and an instant later he was licking the hand that caressed him.—Atlanta Constitution.

Involved Reasoning.

"There's one thing about my husband's new automobile that I can't help liking."

"I didn't know he had one."

"Oh, yes. He's had it two weeks, and whenever he invites me to ride in it it takes him so long to get it to go that it's too late to start out, so of course we never have to walk back."—Chicago Record-Herald.

What Ails Jones?

Jones is willing, but unwise.—Guthrie (O. T.) Leader.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From Harper and Brothers, New York:

Kings and Queens I Have Known is a volume written by Helene Vacaresco, a lady-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania (Carmen Sylva), recording her impressions of the royal personages whom she has met and known under circumstances other than when they were on official duty. Royalty is placed in a pleasing light in all cases, but the most enthusiastic appreciation is given to the Roumanian queen who is the subject of the opening chapters.

The sketches are interesting pictures of royalty, illustrated with portraits of the rulers they describe.

The book published under the title, The Gates of Chance, is a collection of strange, weird stories, hung together by a slight thread. They are told by Van Tassel Sutphen, and are fantastic, yet have an air of possibility. The "gates of chance" are the little things that serve as clues leadings to the unraveling of some mystery. The narratives are good, light reading.

The Son of Light Horse Harry is a historical tale written for boys by James Barnes. The hero is General Robert E. Lee, the story of his youth being followed through his boyhood, through his career at West Point, and in the Mexican war. The account practically ends with the beginning of the Civil War, although the last two chapters are concerned with Lee's surrender.

At the Big House. The Bobb-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, has published a collection of animal folk-tales of the south, under the title, At the Big House. The author of the book is Anne Virginia Culbertson, who has made a connected story of the legends by introducing Aunt Nancy and Aunt 'Phrony as the story tellers who entertain with their wonder-tales the children visiting at an old-time southern mansion. The stories are related in negro dialect and are illustrated with thirty-two of Blaidsell's ludicrous drawings.

The latest book by Booker T. Washington has for its title, Working With the Hands. The volume is a sequel to Up From Slavery, and gives both practical facts and fundamental theories, drawn from Mr. Washington's life-work in building up the wonderful school of industrial training at Tuskegee. The book is illustrated from photographs taken at Tuskegee and is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

The Crossing, Winston Churchill's latest book, is the most important novel of the season, in point of timeliness and subject. The story is of the immigration of Americans into the Louisiana territory, their settlement therein and the manner in which the empire sold to us by France was Americanized and brought under American rule. Kentucky plays an important part in the narrative, and while their is a love theme involved in the story, the historical part is of the greater interest. The Macmillans, New York.

The Effendi is a romance of the land of the Soudan, written by Florence Brooks Whitehouse. The novel begins with a prologue describing the closing scenes in the life of General Gordon, and showing how, at the fall of Khartoum, the two children who play important parts in the later story, were saved. Something of the recent war troubles in the Soudan come into the action, and the tale is told with a vitality that makes it the history of real events. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

The Mystery of Miriam. This interesting novel by J. Wesley Johnston is divided into two parts. In both the same hero, Paul Bedford, carries the action, but with a change of heroines brought about in a somewhat surprising fashion. The story is of modern life in America and the strange resemblance between the two heroines is the circumstances which supplies the mystery. Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston.

AN AMERICAN IS TEACHING CZAR

American Methods in the Development of Siberia.

An Amercian is teaching the czar how to develop the resources of Siberia, says the June World's Work. John Rosene has obtained mining concessions in Siberia capitalized today at $5,000,000. Three years ago he was engaged in a small way in the Pacific coast trade. "When a man takes $80 into Siberia and comes back after three months' work with $1,000, you get interested," he says. His experience of a Nome gold mine aroused him to Asiatic possibilities. He learned that a concession for mining in Siberia, financed by Russian and English capital, had lapsed through the displeasure of the czar at speculation with the concern's stocks.

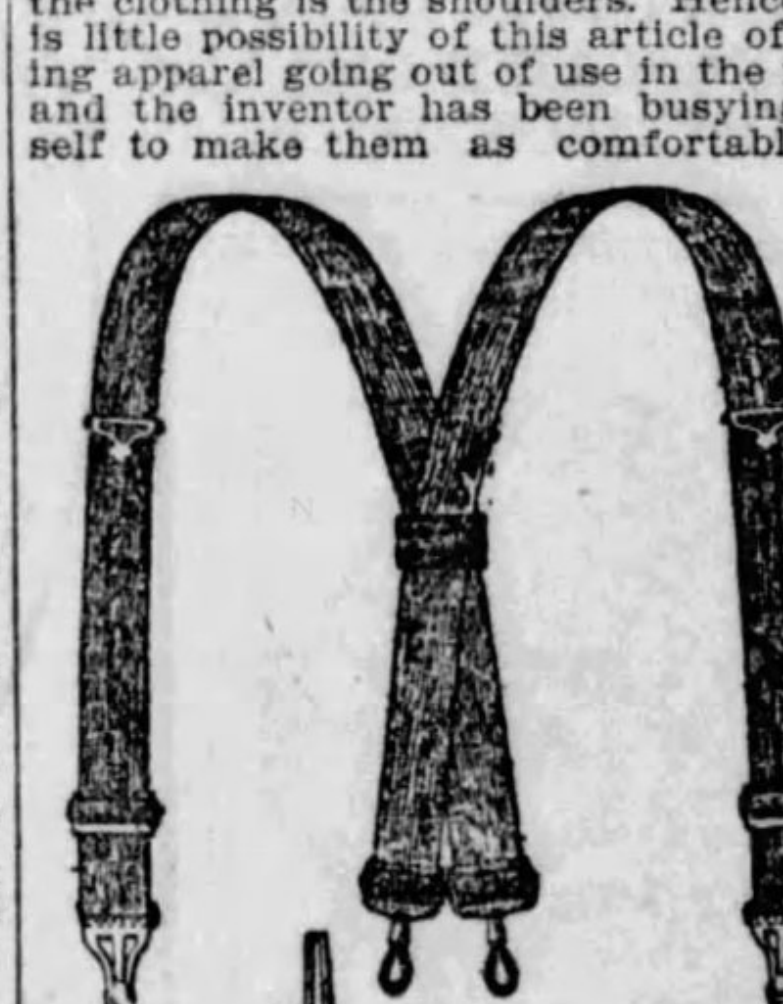
"I will get half that stock and the renewal of the concession," said John Rosene.

He got them. The London holders were anxious to unload worthless stocks and they were cheap. Then he went back to Seattle and organized the Northwestern Commercial company. In a few weeks, word came from St. Petersburg that the concessions had been revived by the czar. John Rosene hastened to the Russian capital, had personal interviews with the czar, was given a free hand in several kinds of commercial operations. These included taking American miners into Siberia, to mine, to use timber, to fish, to take furs, and to operate between Seattle and Siberia with trading vessels.

Within a month the Northwestern Siberian company was organized, capitalized at $5,000,000 and purchased the three Pacific liners recently operated from Puget Sound to the Orient by the Northern Pacific railroad. Their ships will probably sail under the flag of the Northwestern Siberia company as Russian transports. Who can tell? The ramifications of American enterprises run to unexpected places.

Keeps Suspenders Tight.

While it is not to be expected that they will practice by the discovery to any great extent for some time to come, even the women have begun to realize that the only proper place from which to suspend the clothing is the shoulders. Hence there is little possibility of this article of wearing apparel going out of use in the future, and the inventor has been busying himself to make them as comfortable and practicable as possible. Several devices have been introduced to replace the elastic webbing used to permit the body having freedom of movement, these including the spiral springs and pulley arrangement at the front and rear. The latest idea, however, seems to be the one here illustrated, in which the slack webbing is taken up practically the same as a spring curtain is wound on its roller. Inside the tubular attachment there is a spring-controlled spool on which the webbing is wound. This spring equipment would eliminate the necessity for the use of rubber in the webbing, and also take up whatever slack the movement of the body creates. It is possible to tighten the spring when the wearer thinks it too weak to keep the suspenders in place on the shoulders, and in this alone the device will be appreciated, as it is a nuisance to have them continually slipping down over the arms.



MILLIONS IN SIGHT.

Down the middle beds of earth banked across upward of 30,000,000 acres of land in the south the ground is cracking and little balls of green are pushing their way above the surface so they may unfold. There will be hot work and hard work between those rows; there will be hopes and fears chasing each other during sunshine and rain, but next September the 30,000,000 acres will be white, and soon thereafter a stream of yellow gold will begin to flow into the pockets of millions of farmers, and it will not cease till $600,000,000 has been received in tribute to the cotton kings.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

The Two Gifts.

Rodney—I have unbounded admiration for men who can make speeches.

Sidney—That's queer; what I most admire is a man who can hold his tongue.—Detroit Free Press.

A Fine Sight.

Hewitt—Gruet has a great collection of pictures of crowned heads.

Jewett—I saw him the other night when he had four kings.—Town Topics.

Makes "Old Men" Boys Again

Free receipt that restores youthful vitality to men of all ages can now be had of the discoverer without cost—Cures nervous debility, prostatic trouble, emissions, etc., and restores normal nerve-power almost instantly.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR HOME CURE.

Now that they have found a new ingredient that makes cures 50 per cent quicker that formerly and practically gives the desired effect over night, the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., of Detroit, the world's greatest authorities on the cure of vital weakness, want every weak man to write them for the free receipt that does this wonderful good, and full directions how to cure yourself privately at home. There is no man so old that this receipt will not make him feel like a youngster again, and middle-aged men who think their best days are gone will have a happy surprise in store for them. It is a blessing, indeed, to any man who is not as good as he used to be, and whether you are in the 20's or in the 60's the effect will be equally satisfactory and quick.

From what those who have used it say, a man can expect the change in less than 24 hours, and a permanent cure in a short time. It cures nervous debility, premature discharge, undeveloped organs, emissions, varicocele, stricture, lack of power, exhaustion, etc., and cures it permanently, to stay cured. It acts directly on the muscular tissue, mucous membranes, nerves and glands, and the effect is a comforting one indeed.

If you can make use of a receipt that brings about such happy results, send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., and it will be sent you by return mail, together with directions for a private home cure and a descriptive booklet on your disease, all in an unmarked package.

Let there be no delay.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some kind reader tell me what causes a small reddish worm that infests my cistern every spring, and how to get rid of it?—S., Elizabeth Harbor, Ind.

Will this friend remember to write on only one side of the paper?—Editor.

Will it injure beans to hoe them when the dew is on?—H., Fairview, Ore.

Will some one give a recipe for pickling cucumbers to keep for winter or longer in tubs or kegs?—S., Yadkinsville, N. C.

Will some one please tell me how to take a spavin off a horse's leg? It has been killed, but it shows yet, and I would like to take it off or make it smaller. She is at work every day, but she is not lame because of it.—L., Hesperia, Mich.

I have been a reader for several years of The Blade and like the paper very much. Will some of the readers give a recipe for keeping "skippers" out of bacon?—H., Fairview, Ore.

Will you please ask some reader of The Weekly Blade if there is such a weed as will destroy or kill live forever, as I would like to obtain it?—H., Maplewood, Pa.

I have a 12-year-old mare that never was sick till this winter. She was taken with chills, shivered all over and refused to eat or drink. She would take a mouthful of water and hold her head out and try to swallow; then she would try to drink. It would run out of her nose. In two weeks there was a discharge from her nose. Now she eats well and is in good flesh, but when she drinks she will cough and throw part of what she eats out of her nose. She will sneeze, sniff up and try to swallow. She always coughs after drinking. When she rolls she makes a groaning noise. She cannot whinney. Will some reader of your valuable paper tell me what is the trouble and a remedy, if any? I would like an answer soon, as I am a reader of this good paper.—M., New York.

Can any one tell where to get, or how to make California bee seed?—Reader, Ozark, Ark.

I have been a reader of The Blade all of my life and have never yet troubled you; but I must ask one question. Sometime ago we lost a mare and were unable to tell exactly what was the trouble. She had been seemingly in good condition all spring; had a young colt, which was also healthy. She took with what people around here call cord—a drawing of the muscles of the nose and head. Her appetite seemed to be still good at the beginning of this trouble, but she grew steadily worse, and in a few hours she took lockjaw. We bled her, and her blood was very black or dark and flowed very slowly. She seemed to suffer a great deal from cramping or drawing of the muscles of the entire body, until after depletion, when she seemed to get easy; but after that she acted as if under the influence of some narcotic, such as laudanum, from which stupor she never revived. She was able to get on her feet until a few hours before she died. She had not been overfed or overworked. If some one can tell me what the trouble was I will be very thankful, for one might encounter a similar case again.—T., Ingram, Ark.

Garget.

Editor Farmstead:—Please state for the benefit of E., Gresham, Neb., that he can cure garget in his cow by feeding a piece of poke root the size of a pea three mornings in succession; then skip three mornings; repeat the operation until he has given nine doses. The root should be crushed and mixed in a bran mash.—G., Missouri.

Editor Farmstead:—This will cure that cow of the garget. When you see or feel a swelling on the udder of your cows, take raw spirits of turpentine and wash the udder all over with it. Do not be afraid to apply it. If fever exists, it will swell; do not get frightened, but do it again, and for three days do the same thing twice a day. If the swelling continues, then mix lard and turpentine, equal parts, and use this until the udder is soft and pliable. Use this as soon as your cow parts with her calf and you will not be troubled with the garget. Use this powder: Ginger and gentian, each 2 ounces, mandrake 4 ounces, epsom salts 8 ounces, sulphur 6 ounces, nitro 4 ounces, licorice 3 ounces, lobelia 4 ounces, skunk cabbage 3 ounces. Dose, 1 ounce, once a day, in bran mash. This is dead shot for garget if taken in time.—P., Freeland, Mich.

Paris Green for Potato Bugs.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to M., of Springfield, Mo.: Use one part of Paris green to twelve parts of dry flour, and sift the mixture on the potatoes in the evening. The dew will moisten it, so when the bugs crawl up to eat the next morning the Paris green will be on the tender parts of the potatoes, and one application will be sufficient unless there are more eggs to hatch.—A., Lockhart, West Virginia.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to M., of Springfield, Mo., will say that the best results are obtained from Paris green for potato bugs, by putting one teaspoonful of Paris green in one quart of flour, mix it well; put into a thin cloth—a flour sack is very good—and dust it on the vines early before the dew is off, which makes it stick a great deal longer than when put on with water. A teaspoonful to the gallon of water is the proper proportion.—S., Quebec, Tenn.

Editor Farmstead: Tell M., of Springfield, Mo., to get one pound of Paris green, about 10 or 12 pounds of cheap grade flour and mix thoroughly. Then take a tin can, something like a baking powder can; punch the lid full of fine holes; fill with the mixture and sift on the potatoes that have bugs on them, when the dew is on.—S., Elizabeth Harbor, Ind.

To Gather Butter.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to S., Sumner, Ill., who complains that the butter will not gather: If they have ice or cold well water, at a temperature of 50 or 55 degrees, to purchase a dairy thermometer, and take the temperature of the cream before beginning to churn. If it is above 64 degrees Fahrenheit, lower the temperature of the cream to 64 degrees and the trouble will be removed.—A., Lockhart, W. Va.

For Cows and Calves.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell G., of Darwin, Va., to be patient. I had a cow that tried to kill three of her calves and then gave it up; had the first nearly dead when found. I fed them by hand.

Tell L., of Folsom, to feed Jersey cow calves by hand and watch results. If she fails to give her milk down, let her go. Some cows dry up soon after they get with calf. I had one splendid cow that would hold one milking and give it the next. I could change her to suit as I was in dairy work.—K., Cardington, O.

For Contracted Hoofs.

Editor Farmstead: Tell E., of Tonawanda, Pa., to have a shallow mud puddle to lead the horses into while drinking. Let the hoofs be soaked three times a day and this will get and keep horses' or mules' hoofs in prime condition.—B., Hall Co., Neb.

To Cure Burns.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell everyone who wants a sure cure for burns to save this recipe: Apply molasses until the pain ceases and the burn will never get sore.—Subscriber, Angleton, Texas.

For Ivy Poisoning.

Editor Farmstead: Take equal parts of sugar of lead and saltpeter; dissolve in a little rainwater. Apply until the affected parts look white. This is a sure cure.—Mrs. E. B.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell B., of Macy, Ind., for ivy and oak poisoning, to use an onion, split crosswise; rub on at intervals till cured. If the skin is blistered, squeeze out the juice of the onion, and apply it. This is a true, well-tested, pleasant and quick remedy.—L., Pueblo, Colo.

To Get Rid of Moles.

Editor Farmstead: Tell H., of Harvey K., to get strychnine, and with the point of a penknife put one or two grains in the heart of grains of corn and drop in the mole runs, here and there. I have tried it in my garden and know that it is sure.—Reader, Ozark, Ark.

Editor Farmstead: Tell H., of Harvey, Ky., the best way I know is to get a mole trap, as I have caught many of them. The traps are for sale everywhere.—S., Elizabeth Harbor, Ind.

She Has Indigestion.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell R., of Pleasant Lodge, N. C., that his mare has indigestion, also to give her raw linseed oil. Dose, one tablespoonful twice a day till he has given her a quart. I had one that acted the same way, and I did this morning and night with good results.—H., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Feeding a Young Colt.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to Anxious Reader, Edith, Kan., will say: Give the colt pure cow's milk, warm, five or six times a day, one or two quarts at a feed, with a well beaten egg added. I have fed as above with good success.—B., McComb, O.

Three Ohio Bulletins.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., has issued two bulletins of great value. No. 147 is "Seed and Soil Treatment and Spray Calendar," telling what sprays to use for all different purposes, with full directions. No. 149 is "The Hardy Catalpa as a Farm Crop." These are sent free to all residents of Ohio who request them. Address as above.

Forest Exhibit at St. Louis.

The bureau of forestry of the U. S. department of agriculture has prepared for the Louisiana Purchase exposition the most extensive display it has ever made. The purpose is both to illustrate the work which the bureau is doing and to show actual forest conditions in all parts of the country. The visitor will see there the most impressive evidence of what practical forestry is, and also its great present and future importance as a means of promoting the national welfare. Lumbering ranks fourth among the industries of the country, and it is a matter of hopeful promise for the permanence of the industry and for the cause of forestry that lumbermen are adopting conservative forest management in their lumber operations. That agriculture, incomparably the most important of our national sources of wealth, also depends in no small degree on forestry, is not, however, so well understood. Under intensive methods of farming, and with the enlargement of the cultivable area made possible by irrigation, this dependence will become increasingly close. Mining and grazing, too, materially depend on forestry, for mines demand cheap and abundant timber, and the forage which feeds most of the western stock is one of the important indirect products which, under proper restrictions, the forest may be made to yield. All of these relationships are strikingly displayed in the forestry exhibit at St. Louis.

The space allotted to the bureau of forestry is in two different though not widely separated parts of the Fair grounds. An indoor exhibit is located in the forestry, fish and game building, in which is centered also an exhibition of the lumber industry of the United States. A striking and complete collection of photographic transparencies illustrate forest conditions and problems as they are encountered by the bureau. Typical single trees and forests, the cutting or harvesting of forests and their renewal by natural reproduction, forest planting in treeless regions or where forests have been destroyed, and damage by fire, insects, over-grazing, etc., are shown most clearly. Nearly all of the transparencies are of large size, some of them 4 by 5 feet. They are arranged to be seen from the inside of an arcade illuminated by natural light, with eastern and western forest scenes shown on opposite walls. This series is supplemented by a collection of large colored bromide photographs framed in the panels of the balustrade which surrounds the exhibit space. On the floor between the balustrade and the arcade are cases which display some specially important phases of the bureau's investigations, together with a collection of all the instruments used in forest work, the publications of the bureau, etc. Of particular interest is a large case containing longleaf pine trunks which show the advantages of the new system of turpentining promoted by the bureau and the disadvantages and injurious effects of the old system of boxing. Two other cases exhibit insects and examples of their destructive work. The method of determining the strength of commercial timbers is shown by a testing machine, while the results of tests are shown by charts and tested timbers. There is also a large collection of timbers, both from the United States and Europe, treated by different preservative processes to show the manner of increasing the life of various construction timbers. Several specimens are shown of building and other timbers which have been in use for thirty years or more.

One of the special features of the exhibit is a relief map of the United States cast upon a section of a sphere 16 feet in diameter. By using this type of map the geographical distortion inevitable in flat maps is avoided, and the real relationship of the various parts of the country and their actual position on the globe are correctly shown. The distribution and character of the forests of the country are shown in different colors, as are the location and extent of national and state forest reserves.

The forests managed according to working plans prepared by the bureau and lands upon which plantations have been instituted under bureau planting plans are also indicated by special symbols. The situation of forest schools and other institutions which afford training in forestry is shown on the map. On another relief may are shown the location of the proposed Appalachian forest reserve, the extent and character of forest and other lands included, and the relation of the reserve to the surrounding country.

The outdoor exhibit of the bureau is on a tract of 2½ acres situated about 300 yards southwest of the Forestry, Fish and Game building. Here are displayed, on and about a model farm, forest plantations suited to every part of the United States, practical forest nurseries, and the best forms of windbreaks which are so important for protection of the western farmers' crops and buildings. The co-operative work of the bureau in this direction has been very successful, and this exhibit is certain to attract much interest among visitors from the regions in which forest planting has proved its usefulness both for protection and as a means of providing local supplies of fuel and timber. During the past five years plans for such planting have been put in operation under the direction of the bureau of forestry on 210 western farms. The model farm represented comprises a quarter of a section of prairie land laid out on a scale one-tenth the actual linear measurement, to show a model plan for planting trees in a treeless country. Forty-seven forest blocks surrounding this area illustrate pure forest plantations and various methods of mixing tree species. In each of these blocks the trees are given the actual intervals recommended for planting in the different regions to which the illustrations apply. Methods of growing nursery stock from cuttings, transplants, and from seeds are fully illustrated, as are the various style of screens used for shading coniferous tree seedlings. The cultivation of four varieties of basket willow is also an interesting feature of the outdoor exhibit. Fields, farmsteads, etc., are laid off with growing trees planted along the fence lines and about the home lot.

Sharples Tubular Separators

Just as They Are

The cut shows them—catalog I-231 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages.

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Weak and Hopeless—Come Unto Me That I May Give You Health and Life and Youth.

Send No Money, Simply Send Your Name and Address and I Will Send You Free Enough of My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered to Convince You of its Mysterious Unfailing Power.

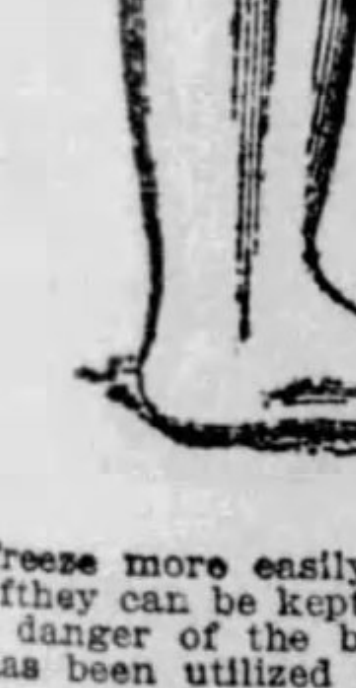
DR. C. S. FERRIS.

He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life, and with it I can make you well, no matter what your sickness, I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure nearly every known ailment of the human flesh. I believe there is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid will not banish, for it has time and again restored to the perfect bloom of health a host of poor and unfortunate sufferers. I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, syphilis, lost vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, anaemia, female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness of the vital organs, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid, and I rest the whole proof of my power and the truth of my claims on them. Believe them and ye will believe me. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases seem alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and will banish all disease. I have brought thousands back to life and health and none need perish, for I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you, and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 5143 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

Foot-Warming Device.

Taking a hot brick or hot soapstone in the sleigh on a long trip in winter is a very common occurrence all over the northern section of this country, and has probably prevented many a case of frozen feet and even death from freezing. But when a man is at work on the cold ground and is not moving rapidly enough to keep his blood in circulation he finds it impossible to resort to such measures to keep warm. It is well known that the extremities freeze more easily than the trunk, and if they can be kept warm there need be no danger of the body freezing, and this has been utilized in the new boot which a western man has just patented. Instead of wearing two or three pairs of socks inside his boots, a man need wear but one pair, or none, provided he wears the kind of boot here shown, as it is intended that the contents of the space between the inner and outer walls of the boot shall make up for the shortage. The scheme is to fill the space with water as warm as can be borne, and renew it whenever it has become cool. As water has the faculty of holding heat for a considerable length of time, it will not be necessary to renew the supply very often to maintain the feet at a comfortable temperature during an entire day's work on the frozen ground.



HOW WE HEAR OUR OWN VOICES

That a man does not hear his own voice as all the rest of the world hears it is shown by an interesting experiment described by Dr. L. Laloy in La Nature, of Paris. Says this writer:

"If a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself, together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these at the end of a brief period, it generally happens that he easily recognizes his friends' voices, but not his own. On the other hand, the friends recognize his voice perfectly. This singular fact proves that every one hears his own voice different from others.

"As is remarked by Professor Exner, the difference must lie in the quality of tone. It must be remembered that one hears his own voice not only through the air, as do his auditors, but across the solid parts situated between the organs of speech and those of hearing. The sound thus produced has a different timbre from that conducted to the ear by the air alone.

"We may show this as follows: Take the end of a wooden rod between the teeth and pronounce a vowel continuously. Let the other end be alternately taken between the teeth and released by another person, who at the same time stops his ears. The latter will find that every time he seizes the rod in his teeth the sound becomes stronger than when it reaches his ear through air alone, and has a different quality. The experiment may be varied by applying a wooden rod to the larynx of the person observed, and touching it from time to time to the observer's own larynx. As in the preceding case, it will be found that its passage through a solid body augments the intensity of the sound and modifies its quality."—Translation for Literary Digest.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Perdicaris Kidnapping.

Please give us a connected story of the present trouble with Morocco.—A. B., Mt. Vernon, O.

On May 18 Ion Perdicaris, an American born citizen and millionaire, who has elected to live on the outskirts of Tangier, Morocco, was, with his stepson, Cromwell Varley, a British subject, abducted from his home by a Berber chief named Raisuli, taken to the mountain fastnesses, and held for ransom. Rasuli claims, as a semi-excuse for the outrage, that Muley Abdul Aziz, his putative chief and sultan of Morocco, has not paid him for military services rendered. His demands for ransom included: First, cash to the amount of $50,000; second, immunity from punishment for the current and former sins of brigandage; third, recognition as ruler over a territory in Morocco equaling in size an aggregation of several Ohio counties, together with the right to levy tribute upon the residents of such section.

The news of the capture was telegraphed at once to England and the United States by our state department, communicated to our navy department, and in less than a week an American warship lay off Tangier, to be supplemented immediately, until at present Rear Admiral Chadwick has a squadron of seven vessels in the harbor of Morocco's capital.

It is fully a century since American vessels appeared in these waters, on hostile mission bent, and the occasion under Roosevelt is totally different from that under Jefferson, when the Bey of Tunis, a brigand of the first water, was taught that the United States was not merely a place on the map, but a power to be reckoned with by thieves and robbers everywhere.

The complications arising in the present conditions are threefold: It is practically impossible for Sultan Aziz to comply with all the terms laid down by Raisuli. He might pay the money and grant the immunity, but he cannot erect a petty sovereignty within his own domains without laying himself open to constant repetitions of usurpation at the hands of other chiefs. Again, the landing of American or English forces would probably be followed almost immediately by the murder of Perdicaris and Varley, and possibly by the loss of many other valuable lives. Thirdly, it would offend our close ally, the republic of France, were the United States to take a high hand in this matter without consulting her, especially as France is now recognized as tutelary protector of Morocco from unjust interference, occupying in that state something of the position England does in Egypt.

Raisuli is a little more than a mere robber, and by some is accredited with a degree of patriotism which may induce him to modify his demands, spare the lives of his captives, and release them, on the plea that if he should not, his native land will be made the scene of a crusade by Christians against Mohammedans, the end of which must surely be to the damage of the latter. France has taken the matter up actively at the request of Secretary Hay and of the British foreign office, glad, no doubt, of an opportunity, so soon after the convention with England under which she is to have a free hand in Morocco, to show some tangible evidences of her power to the inhabitants; and Spain, whose interests in North Africa are noteworthy, has consented in this particular case to French interference, either to the point of arms or to the limits of diplomacy. Meantime the United States is only required to preserve patience up to a certain limit. If a Cuban brigand were to seize an English citizen and carry him into the mountains near Santiago, the United States would aid the Cuban republic, if desired, in every effort to recover the captive, but could not seriously object if, in failing, Great Britain should demand an opportunity to try on its own behalf.

In the present case the French army in Algiers is within reaching distance of Raisuli's stronghold, is accustomed to desert campaigning, being essentially mobile and far better fitted for operations against these Bedouin-like robbers than the marines or bluejackets of the Anglo-Saxon fleets could be.

W. R. Hearst.

Please give a short sketch of W. R. Hearst, a Democratic aspirant for President. What is his estimated wealth?—N. J. K., Flat Rock, Ill.

William Randolph Hearst is the son of the late Senator Hearst, of California, who was sent to the United States Senate, not from any personal merit, but because he represented the Pacific railroads. Mr. Hearst, on the death of his father, succeeded to an estate valued at millions, a part of which is in gold mining stock which pays him enormous dividends. He is called an "editor" by his friends, but he has not the mental qualifications for the part. He hires men to write the sort of stuff his series of "yellow" journals publish. He owns the Sacramento Examiner, the New York Journal, and the Chicago American, besides a paper in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Hearst was elected to congress from the 11th New York district—a distinction due entirely to Tammany, for Mr. Hearst has not the slightest qualifications as a statesman. His eastern mouthpiece is Arthur Brisbane, who, for a fat salary, does the editorial work for the Hearst newspapers. The bitter attacks on yellow journalism, as exemplified by Mr. Hearst, compelled Mr. Brisbane to come to the rescue, in an article published within a week. "Yellow journalism," he says, "attracts attention largely through deeds of active energy. The detection of crime, the sending of relief trains and relief boats at the editor's expense to flood victims at Galveston or elsewhere, the hiring of halls and organizing of mass meetings to protest against franchise steals—such are the physical and externally visible good work of yellow journalism." And he names several instances in which the Hearst papers have restored lost children or detected "grafters" or vanquished the trusts. "Yellow journalism," he adds, "is war" against hypocrisy and wrong. All of which, everyone will admit, is extremely creditable.

But a single side of the shield could not be more persistently presented. Even if the exaggerated claims of public service are accepted at their face value, the question of the influence which yellow journalism exercises over public taste and morals remains. No institution is so evil that it cannot do some good. And if a yellow journal manages to run down a murderer or unearth a kidnapper that is small compensation for crass vulgarity seven days in the week. The kind of reading matter offered, no less than the manner of offering, must inevitably be debauching.

The Tides.

I see in The Blade of May 26 a question headed "Why Not at Sea Level?" in which you say the tides in the ocean are caused by the attraction of the moon. Now, if this be correct, why does the Pacific rise 19 feet, while the Caribbean at Colon, rises just one foot? Why are there no tides in the Mediterranean or the Red Sea? If the moon has an influence on one body of water, why not another? Please explain.—J. J. P., La Follette, Tenn.

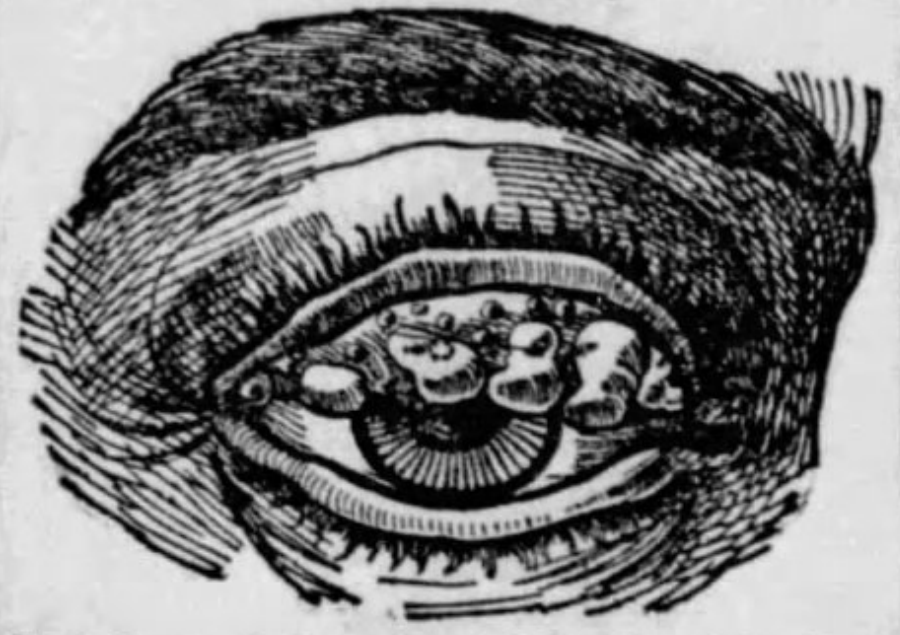
The statement referred to is correct, and any school text book on physical geography or on astronomy will give a full explanation of the theory of the tides. They depend on the attraction of the sun and moon, that of the latter, from its being so much nearer, being about three times that of the sun. So, in the moon's monthly journey around the earth, when she comes to a point at which she is on the same side of the earth, or at a point directly opposite, the combined attraction of moon and sun causes the tides to be higher. These are called "spring tides." When she is at right angles to the sun as regards the earth, the tides are lowest, and are called "neap tides."

The height to which the tide rises at any given point is determined largely by the configuration of the land. The tides in the Atlantic appear to originate in the southern ocean and come northward and westward. Thus on the Caribbean shore of Panama, the rise is only about a foot; at Tampa Bay, Florida, it is about the same; at Savannah the spring tides rise about seven feet, the neap tides five; at Washington the rise is from two to three feet; at Philadelphia, five to six feet; at Boston, eight to ten feet; at Eastport, Maine, 15 to 20 feet; and in the Bay of Fundy, at its head, they rise to 36 and 50 feet. In the Pacific, the tidal wave comes northward along the coast of South America, and striking the Panama coast directly, the tides rise to 15 to 19 feet. At San Diego, California, the rise is from two to five feet; at Monterey and San Francisco, two to four feet; at Astoria, Oregon, three to six feet, and so on.

The Mediterranean and Red seas are practically land-locked, communicating with the ocean only by straits. There is a slight tidal movement in them, but so small as to be disregarded. The case of the Great Lakes of North America is similar. Careful measurements show a very small movement, but not enough to be apparent to the casual observer.

A Chance to Make Money

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.



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The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. Mrs. B. A. Hubbard, Plum Point, Tenn., tells of her cure in a month with this lotion after all doctors and remedies had failed for five years to cure her. Today she can see perfectly out of both eyes. Rev. M. H. Blackman, the well-known pastor of Ovid, Pa., was cured of a case of granulated eyelids that had resisted for years all attempts of doctors to cure. Mr. George W. Byers, Owensboro, Ky., was cured of ulcers and wild hairs with this lotion after all other remedies had failed. Dora Casey, Chicago, was cured of granulated lids, for which doctors treated her for five months steady, but failed to cure. Dr. J. W. Angell, of Iowa, one of the oldest and best known doctors in the west, suffered with granulated lids for seven years. He tried every remedy, but failed to cure until he used Prof. Schlegel's eye lotion and one bottle gave him more relief than all the remedies he ever tried. Dr. J. O. Gabler, of Peoria, Ill., suffered from childhood with granulated lids and was cured in a month with this famous lotion. G. Klopfer, the well known florist of Peoria, Ill., suffered for years with weak, watery and sore eyes and spent hundreds of dollars with doctors. One bottle of Prof. Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion cured him. It stops pain instantly. It contains no cocaine nor other harmful drugs, and it cures every case of sore or weak eyes and cures to stay cured. The professor is very glad to send a free package of his remedy to anyone who suffers with their eyes. Write today to Prof. H. T. Schlegel, 494 Mackinaw Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and be cured.

Bad Case of Granulated Lids Cured by Prof. H. T. Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion.

Pennsylvania's Lake Erie Shore.

Editor Blade: The letter of H. H. G., of Corry, Pa., in regard to the unpatriotic demand to purchase the triangle for service to defend Lake Erie, is a most monstrous delusion; for the triangle was purchased by Pennsylvania of our general government, 20 years before the war of 1812.

General Irvine, in 1788, in surveying the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, on the 42d degree of north latitude, found that Pennsylvania had but about five miles of boundary east of the Ohio state line on Lake Erie, and no harbor. Consequently, Pennsylvania bought of the general government the triangle—the tract along the lake for about 40 miles, and south to the 42d degree, including the bay of Presque Isle (Erie), containing 202,187 acres. All of the wrong ever involved in this transaction is that the general government become a speculator in buying of the Indians (Cornplanter and other chiefs of the Six Nations) this valuable tract of land for only £1,200 ($6,000), and selling to Pennsylvania four years later (1792), without making any improvements, for $151,640.25, and making no division of the advance of $145,640, with the ignorant and deluded Indians. It is a burning shame of history.—C. A. P., Milesgrove, Pa.

The Petersburg Mine.

Editor Blade:—I see in the Question Bureau of The Blade of May 26, 1904, a statement of E. D. G. H., of Coquille, Ore., that the explosion of the mine before Petersburg, Va., commonly called the crater, was on July 4, 1864. He is mistaken. It occurred July 30, 1864. At the time of the explosion I, with my company, was behind the federal breastworks, in what was called the Horseshoe—that part of our works, the nearest occupied by union forces, to Fort Alabama, the works blown up. Our regiment stayed in the trenches, within a half mile of the crater, most of the time, until April 2, 1865, and was in the assault upon Fort Mahone, known as "Fort Damnation," which was taken before daylight on the morning of April 2, 1865. I carry a rebel bullet yet in my left leg, which helps me remember.—T. P. J., late of Co. E., 38th Wisconsin, Dows, Iowa.

Shakespeare Was an Englishman.

A bets that Shakespeare was an Englishman. B says he was not, because his ancestors were not all English. Which wins?—D. M., Buchanan, Mich.

A is dead right at every point. What does it matter what a man's ancestors were? Take the editor of the Question Bureau, for example. His paternal grandfather (that is, his father's father), was an emigrant from Kreuznach, of which we copy this from a gazetteer: "Kreuznach is a town of Rhenish Bavaria, population 16,000, dating from the sixteenth century, on the Nahe river, 35 miles by rail south-southeast of Coblentz, and a few miles from Bingen (on the Rhine)." His mother was a Yankee, a descendant of one of the original settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. The editor of the Bureau claims to be an American, a citizen of the United States, and is very proud of the fact. If you go back to a man's ancestors, then there are no English, no Irishmen, no Germans—but all are Asiatics, because the ancestors of the Aryan race came from the tablelands of the Himalayas, in northern India. Shakespeare was most undoubtedly English, and had a complete title to the name of an Englishman. We cannot understand why any one should deny this.

The Aleutian Islands.

What do the islands of Alaska produce? Are there any fur seals there? Do the Esquimaux live there, or are they further north? It the climate acceptable to whites? Do they raise grain and vegetables? Is it settled, or is it government land? In fact, tell us all about them.—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

We assume that what you desire is something about the Aleutian islands. In southeastern Alaska there are many shore islands, which are so close that what is true of the mainland is true of them. But the Aleutian islands are different. Take a map, and you will see a chain of islands, running in a curve from the extremity of the Alaskan pininsula, on the eastern coast of Asia. There are about 150 of these islands, arranged in five groups—the Fox, Andreanov, Rat (Kreesi), Blizhni and Komandorski islands. The chain is really a continuation of the main Alaskan range of mountains, and contains several volcanic peaks from 4,000 to 8,000 feet high. The islands abound in springs, are full of dogs, foxes and reindeer, while the seas adjacent swarm with fish, seals and otters. The general aspect of the islands is dismal and barren. There are, however, grassy valleys, capable of supporting cattle throughout the year. Potatoes and other vegetables can be grown. The natives are of the Kamchatkan stock, a strong, hardy race, capable of undergoing extremes of heat and cold. There has been a large admixture of Russian blood, and they are nominally Christianized, being connected with the Creek Russian church.

Banana Insects.

There is a story that there is a banana worm that is very poisonous. I would like to ask, through the Question Bureau, if it is a fact, or a scare? Do any readers of The Blade know anything about it? And where are they located, if it is a fact?—W. W. S., Harrisville, N. Y.

The above question was submitted to Mr. W. B. Geroe, one of the largest Toledo dealers in fruits, vegetables, etc., and head of The Geroe company. He says that bunches of bananas often contain tropical vermin, such as large spiders, once in a while a small scorpion, and often a green snake, twelve of fifteen inches long, which is as harmless as our garter-snake. He has handled thousands of carloads of bananas, but never heard of the "worm" of which you write. Probably it is a "wonder story," like thousands of other silly stories believed by the less intelligent class of the community.

Honey Dew.

I want to know something about honey dew. Is there such a thing, and what causes it?—R. E. T., Mebane, N. C.

The term is applied to a sugary liquid found upon trees, and sometimes, when abundant, sprinkled upon the ground underneath them. It has been the subject of much discussion. By some its origin is attributed to insects; by others it is held that insects have no agency in the matter. Probably both sides are correct. Plant lice (aphides) do excrete a sugary liquid, of which any one, by careful examination, can satisfy himself. On the other hand, it is well established that this sweet liquid is exuded by the leaves of trees, without the agency of any insect. What causes the plant or tree to throw off sugar in this manner, and always on the upper surfaces of the leaves, is a question which is not yet decided by botanists. Dry weather is most favorable for its production. It is most frequent upon linden trees.

That "Dollar" Fake.

There are rumors that a dollar made in 1884 will take a person to the St. Louis fair; and that a half dollar, made in 1884, will take a person one way. Is there any truth in the statements?—J. M., West, W. Va.

Dear friend, why do you not read the Bureau? We have been answering this question every three or four weeks for the past year.

First, there is no silver dollar of the issues under the Bland law—from 1878 down to date—that bears any premium at all, except some of 1878, that were made with eight feathers in the eagle's tail. The American eagle has only seven tail-feathers. The die was corrected. Collectors pay a premium of 10 cents or so for dollars with the eight feathers. There is no premium on any half-dollar issue from 1878 to the present; nor on quarters, nor dimes.

Now, to repeat what we have said seven times previously: The whole thing to which you refer as a "rumor" is a drummer's "sell." He will address you thus: "Do you know that 1884 silver dollars will pay your railroad fare, hotel bill, and admissions to the World's Fair?" He may say 1884, or any other year from 1878 to 1894. Well, the way he puts it is all right. Think a minute. Read the question as given above. You will of course see that $1,884 will pay all that and more.

But the victim does not consider. He puts his own interpretation on it, and takes it to mean, that a single dollar of the 1884 coinage (or any other year) will do all that. Now do you see?

What Legal Tender Is.

A owes B a debt of one hundred dollars or more. Can A force B to accept silver or gold certificates as payment, should he refuse them? Please answer in The Blade, and oblige a reader.—E. P. L., Clifty, Ind.

It is necessary, in every country, for the law to declare what form of money shall be legal tender, for this reason—that there are a certain percentage of people who, in a lawsuit, will make all kinds of trouble for the other party, simply in order to take revenge—to "get even," in other words.

The legal tender in the United States, as declared by law, is: All gold coins; all silver dollars; and all greenbacks—that is, United States treasury notes. These are full legal tender in any amount for debts between individuals.

Gold certificates and silver certificates are not legal tender. All A can do is to tender gold, silver dollars, or greenbacks. B has to accept any of them. If A tenders gold certificates or silver certificates, B need not accept them; though why he should not, puzzles us. We would sooner have gold certificates than gold coin, because they are less bulky and hence more convenient, and one can get the gold for them on demand. Also, and for the same reasons, we would sooner have silver certificates than silver dollars.

Our legal tender laws are idiotic. Gold coin and gold certificates should be the only legal tender—gold coin because it is our basic money; gold certificates, because they are payable in gold on demand. Giving legal tender powers to silver dollars is a fraud, because a silver dollar is not worth a dollar. It is really worth only 48 cents. It is a metal greenback, in reality—a promise of the government to pay a gold dollar. Nor should the greenbacks be legal tender. A greenback dollar bill is the promise of the government to pay a gold dollar, but circumstances may easily arise whereunder that promise can not be made good on demand. It is different with a gold certificate. It is not a promise to pay. It is a certificate that the gold coin to pay it is actually in the treasury of the United States.

Fire Ships.

Please explain the nature of a fire ship, as used in the present war in the Far East?—J. A. B., Sidney, O.

Does not the "phrase "fire-ship" carry its own explanation? We do not recall that any fire-ships have been used in the war between Japan and Russia. A fire-ship is simply this: An old vessel, the more worthless the better, is loaded with wood soaked with coal oil, with tar, pitch, turpentine, petroleum in barrels, or anything else that will make a furious fire. It is started down a stream toward the enemy's ships, or put in a place where the ingoing or outcoming tide will carry it down upon the enemy's vessels. Then fire is set to it. The idea is that this ship, a volcano of flame, will drift down on the enemy's vessels, and set fire to them. In these days of steel warships, the fire-ship is of little value. Have you not mixed it up with the efforts of the Japanese to sink old vessels, loaded with stone, in the entrance to Port Arthur harbor, to "cork up" the Russian fleet inside?

The Mountain People.

Editor Blade: In your issue of May 19, in answer to a question on the mountain people, your answer was correct in almost every particular. There is an idea among people in other states that there are actual "heathens" in western North Caroline and East Tennessee. Such is not the case. These people work the public road, serve on juries and pay their taxes. Almost all own homes of their own. They attend Sunday school and church, when convenient. They take great pride in voting, and, as a rule, are well posted in politics. They are always ready and willing to give a reason for the political faith that is in them.

When the civil war broke out, these people, after studying the question deliberately, decided to cast in their lot on the side of the Union. Volumes could be written of the heroic deeds, hair-breadth escapes, and their devotion to the Union cause. These mountains have produced their share of the men that have adorned both state and nation. Among them were Thomas H. Benton, Zebulon B. Vance, T. L. Clingman, J. M. Moody and J. C. Pritchard. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers and men of all professions have gone from among the shadows of these majestic mountains.

Sometimes we see a lonely cabin, high up on the mountain side, or perhaps back in a cove, isolated from the rest of the community. You would think of nothing but vice and ignorance within. Pass in and behold how different! On a table is piled several books, including text books used in the public schools. They have been brought home, neat and clean, by the children. The Bible, together with some newspapers, sometimes including The Blade, are carefully placed on the table. The inmates are virtuous, healthy, liberty-loving, kind and hospitable. So you see, the most unfortunate are a great deal better off than thousands in the cities, almost under the noses and eyes of those who call them "heathen."—F., Blithedale, N. C.

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Editor Blade: Will you give me space in your paper for a few words to your readers with regard to the mountaineers of western North Carolina, who live in and around the mountains that divide North Carolina and Tennessee? I think people of the northern and western states have the wrong idea of our people in regard to civilization. Our country is thoroughly civilized, and is noted for its morality, being very thickly settled; is decked with good churches and school houses. Our advantages are wonderful as far as education is concerned. There is not a single community in western North Carolina that has not its college or school house and the very best teachers obtainable. It is true we have some missionaries sent here from other states for some purpose unknown to us. They generally locate around our little towns and villages and preach or teach. While other states send one as a missionary to us, we send numbers to other countries. We are (with few exceptions) missionary Baptists.

We are the happiest people on the globe. We live in the "land of the sky," have good roads and raise almost everything that is necessary to add to the comfort of human beings. Our mountains are streaked with telephone wires running to our homes, giving us connection to all parts. There are but few families who live in log cabins and cook over open fireplaces. I think the editor, with others, have been misinformed with regard to our march with civilization, perhaps by some missionaries who have been persuading children of good citizens into bark sacks or some other clownish apparel, to have their pictures made, telling them that it was only for "curiosity's sake." We do not live as our ancestors lived a century ago. We generally dwell in good houses and have up-to-date advantages.—J. E. C., Fulton, N. C.

The Bureau's Rules.

For what reason did you make the first one of the Question Bureau rules? If you want to determine whether the questioner is a subscriber or not, you do not always find it out, for I know several persons in this neighborhood who are not subscribers to your paper who sign the name of some one who is a subscriber when they ask you a question.—C. F. B., Wilbur, Wash.

That rule was made for two reasons: First, no one has any right to an answer for any question whatever, unless he is a subscriber. The editor is thus able to go to the mail-room, find the postoffice named, and see if any such person is on the list. Second, for several years we have made it a rule to send an extra copy of the paper, marked, to each questioner. This we do, first as a kindly courtesy; second, the editor's view of the value of the question to all our readers may be entirely different from the view of the person who asks the question. Many people take the trouble to write a head for the question, when it is not valuable enough to have any more than the briefest mention under the "Miscellaneous" head. Such persons run over the headings, don't find the head they have written, and then sit down and write a furious letter about it—when, if they would go carefully through the Bureau, they would find it answered. Don't write headings to your queries. The editor will attend to that.

As to the narrow-souled individuals of whom you speak, we pity them. The person who will forge another person's name to get an answer to which he is not entitled, is a thief by nature—no more, no less. The Blade is the cheapest paper in the world, when you consider its price and its value. We cannot always head off these people, much as we should like to do so. But they know they are forgers and thieves, and if they willingly put themselves in that category, we can only pity them.

The Dutch.

Will you please tell me in The Blade who owns Dutch West Indies?—E. R. B., Lewisburg, Pa.

You are probably misled by the ignorant habit here in the United States of calling the Germans "Dutch." It is very common to hear a German referred to as a "Dutchman." This is an error. No German is a Dutchman. The Dutch are not Germans.

If you will look on the map of Europe, you will find, on the northwest coast, bordering on the North sea, a little country named Holland on the maps. Its official name is "the Kingdom of the Netherlands," and its present sovereign is Queen Wilhelmina. The people of Holland are the "Dutch." They are not Germans. Their language is not German, but Dutch, and a German can not read nor understand it; nor can a Dutchman read or understand German. The first settlement in New York was made by the Dutch from Holland in 1607; and probably this is why so many people think that the Dutch are Germans, and that the Germans are Dutch. The Dutch West Indies belong to Holland. They are islands among the Lesser Antilles and are named: St. Martin (part French), Saba, St. Eustatius, Oruba, Curacao and Buen Ayre. Holland also owns Dutch Guiana, in South America.

Trusts and the Tariff.

Please explain how the Democrats got the idea that the tariff is the mother of the trusts.—F. L. A., Rushville, Ill.

Why, that's as plain as the nose on your face! Apply their reasoning to other things. For instance, measles, chicken-pox and all the ills of childhood are directly blamable on the mothers! For, you see, if the mothers would not give birth to children, then there would be no children to have these diseases. Now, the protective tariff has built up any number of vast industries in the United States, which give employment, at good wages, to thousands of workingmen, and maintain them, their wives and their families. If we had not the protective tariff, we would not have these industries; if they were non-existent, then they could not combine in trusts. See? But if we had not these industries, what would the workingmen employed in them do? How would they support their wives and children? England is a free trade country, but she has as many trusts as has the United States. So, if free trade is no remedy, what becomes of the silly Democratic argument?

A Tariff Question.

If a merchant in New York orders goods on which there is a tariff duty, from a merchant in London, does the New York merchant pay the duty, or does the London man pay it? This may appear a simple question, but an answer in your esteemed paper will interest many people in this country—W. H. M., Brookside, N. C.

The fact is, it depends entirely upon what the article may be. For instance, if it be something which we do not produce in this country, the consumer pays the duty; that is, the price he pays is increased by the duty per yard, pound, gallon, or whatever it may be. But there are practically no duties of this kind. Tea and coffee, for instance, which we do not raise, are duty free. Suppose there was, however, a duty of 4 cents a pound on all coffee imported, it is plain that the price of coffee would be 4 cents a pound higher than it now is. But there is no duty on coffee, as we said above.

But suppose we take cotton goods—muslins, stockings, and so on. We have, both north and south, great cotton mills producing such goods. England is the next greatest manufacturing country. There are large importations of English cotton goods. They have to be sold in competition with American-made cotton goods of the same grade. Then the question is up to the buyer. If he or she is stuck on "foreign-made goods," with the foolish idea that because a thing is made abroad it is necessarily better than American makes, he or she will pay more—not as much more as the amount of the duty, however, for the English manufacturer, to get a market for his goods, will invoice them at a less price to a New York importer than he would to a merchant in London or Liverpool, or Edinburgh, or any other place in Great Britain. The American buyer need not pay the higher price for the English goods; he can buy the American made, whose price is fixed by the competition between the American manufacturers. If he is stuck on "foreign-made goods," let his pay for his folly. The rest of us will not do it.

Take, for illustration, tin plate. When the famous McKinley tariff law was enacted, putting a protective duty on tin plate, there was not a sheet of tin plate made in the United States. That law gave the opportunity for the development of a vast industry. The tin plate mills of the United States have cost hundreds of millions of dollars. The plate is cheaper now than ever before. But little is imported, because the American price is so near the cost of making that the British manufacturers cannot cut the invoice price low enough to meet the duty, and still make a profit.

To answer the question you asked, but which, we are convinced, was not what you meant, the importer always pays the duty; but on competing articles, the price made to him by the foreign manufacturer is lower than the price asked abroad, in order to meet the American duty, or a part of it. We could give instance after instance, but this reply is already very long, and we hope it is clear to you.

The Rosebud Reservation.

A. O. B., Bremen, Ind.;

A. C. D., Lyons, O.;

C. K., Oregon, Mo.: We regrest to say that we printed all that we know about the opening of the Rosebud and other reservations, in The Weekly Blade of June 2, on first page. It covers all the general information needed. Persons who wish information in specific cases are advised to send a letter of inquiry, addressed: "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C." We can give no further information than that in The Blade of June 2, and beg that no further questions be asked.

Miscellaneous.

E. H. W., Douglas, Okla.: The fashion in boys' names is for good old English names, especially those that cannot be turned into diminutives by the suffix "ie," such as Tommie, Charlie, Willie, etc. If you name a boy Thomas, Charles or William, call him that, and never allow the "ie" folly. Here are some excellent names for boys: Guy, Roy, Mark, Paul, Leigh (pronounced Lay), Lee, Keith.

G. A. N., Tennessee City, Tenn.: Please never waste your time and ours in asking questions involving impossible conditions. It is impossible to make a cord, every portion of which will be of equal strength with every other. Hence the question is an impossibility. Observe Rule 1.

H. C. Q., Dellton, Va.: No, there is no such law. You refer to an order of the secretary of the interior. In the Question Bureau of Blade of April 28 we printed an interview with Pension Commissioner Ware, explaining it. Refer to it, please. We cannot reprint, nor answer any questions concerning it.

W. A. B., Uhrichsville, O.: Are you not mistaken as to President Cleveland? Our recollection is that his order was against "pernicious activity" in politics by federal officials—not only postmasters, but all others. The practice you speak of has always been allowed.

H. C. R., Wilmar, Ark.: The 1804 silver dollar is valuable to collectors simply because so few of them are in existence. There are only four or five genuine ones known. For dollars of other dates, please refer to some dealer in old coins.

C. A. F., Somerset, Ky.: If you will turn to your file of The Blade, in the Bureau of April 14 you will find the cabinet officers named. You can see we cannot be constantly reprinting it.

J. P. T., Eddyville, Iowa: The apprentice system is to train boys to be seamen, not naval officers. For information address an inquiry to your congressman.

W. W. B., Battle Creek, Mich.: We cannot waste space on matters connected with guessing contests.

L. D., Nesselroad, W. Va.: If you will kindly explain clearly what it is you want, we will try to answer. Your question is indefinite.

W. C. S., Howard, Kan.: We know nothing of the company in any way. Better refer the matter to a good lawyer.

S., Van Buren, Ark.: There is nothing of the sort in the oil wells of Ohio, and we are unable to guess what it is.

The Sunday School

THE SUPREME TRAGEDY.

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 12 Is, "Christ Crucified." Mark 15:22-39.

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The inspired writers approach the culminating event in the life of Jesus with a reserve and a delicacy, and at the same time with a graphic power, which are not common in literature. They had the greatest story in the world to tell, and a difficult story; to tell it befittingly was their task. How well they succeeded may best be seen by contrasting their simple, dignified and powerful narrative with the manner in which later writers have attempted to portray the same events. These few pages in the sacred volume are athrob with power and vividness. Mark's version, which is designated for study in the Sunday schools of the world, is a marvel of compactness. It comprises in its eighteen verses only three hundred and forty-four words. Yet in this limited space—less than a correspondent to a country newspaper requires to tell of some trifling neighborhood social event, seventeen distinct incidents of stages in this greatest tragedy of the world are set forth.

At the Cross Roads of History.

The site of the crucifixion has been the subject of many books and articles. Mark simply designates it by the grim word, "Golgotha, the place of a skull." No other spot in the universe is so interesting as this. It is where the cross-roads of history meet. All that ever had been, looked toward that spot and hour; all that ever would be took on a new significance because of it. There was set up a cross; then the badge of deepest shame; now the symbol of human hope and divine love. Is it any wonder that every year thousands of pilgrims cross land and water to draw nigh unto this scene of the divine-human tragedy which has changed the world's calendars, overthrown or altered all of its social institutions, and put into the heart of the race a new purpose and a new passion?

Open-eyed Courage.

"They offered him wine, mingled with myrrh, but he received it not." George Eliot said that "the highest calling and election is to do without opium, and live through all our pain with conscious, clear-eyed endurance." It was the kindly custom of some tender-hearted Jerusalem women to prepare drugged wine for the criminals condemned to death by crucifixion, that the agonies of their fate might be eased by unconsciousness. Jesus would have none of it. He would meet His end clear-eyed and conscious, sensitive to every throb of heated blood, to every thrill of the outraged nerves, to every strain of the tortured muscles, to every pang of the shame. Every thinking man who has a man's respect for manhood has paid reverence to this sublimest example of courage. He shrank from nothing; He sought no escape; He eased no blow; the cup of suffering that was appointed to Him He drank to the dregs.

The Gambling Executioners.

With a shudder we behold the callous indifference to that scene over which millions have wept, of the soldiers who actually did the deed. The horrible details of the act of crucifixion upon which the mind cannot dwell, are passed over in silence by the narrator. Our own knowledge of human nature and our imagination must supply us with the indignities which the tender Christ suffered at the hands of those rough legionaries, with whom the crucifixion of the condemned was merely a part of the day's work. The one point that interested them in this crucifixion was that the outlaw's garments were to fall to them as their portion of the booty. Insensible to the significance of the tragedy before which even the sun veiled his face, they sat at the foot of the rough cross which they had so carelessly erected and gambled for the garments of Him whose gift was not any worldly possession, but life, spiritual and eternal. The world is full of contrasts, but does it offer any greater than this one of the lofty Jesus going steadfastly to a vicarious death, while in small and brutal selfishness, indifferent to the meaning of it all, these camp-hardened soldiers of Rome indulged their passions at His feet?

Pilate's Last Insult.

Poor Pilate, the official author of this crime against justice, was a combination of cowardice and courage. From fear of the Jews he had condemned Jesus; and yet in the execution of that sentence he undertook to insult them most grossly. It was meant as a coarse joke, though it was the literal statement of a divine truth, when Pilate wrote above the head of the form hanging limp upon the cross, "The King of the Jews." The king of the Jews! How the words must have angered those sleek priests and Pharisees, who had cried out that they had no king but Caesar. A crucified victim of the law, to be labelled in the eyes of the grinning heathen as their king—is it any wonder that they gnashed their teeth against Pilate, and that they stormed him with protests? Yet, though they knew it not, it was their king, the king of that new kingdom whose doman includes two worlds and is ever spreading.

Three Crosses.

Christ died with sinners as well as for sinners. As He had shared the hard lot of a common humanity throughout His life, so that to the end nothing might be lacking, in death He was one of a little company to whom fate was doing its worst. We look upon the scene with the eyes of the twentieth century, but to the multitude who passed by on that day in April, A. D. 30, there was scant difference in the criminals. All three were men who had been overtaken by the law's power. The completeness of this humiliation cannot be understood of us.

In the two robbers between whom Jesus hung, there was a decided difference. At first they railed on Him, but later one sought the pardon which he saw that this sinless Being beside him had power to bestow, and he found that there is a paradise for the penitent. In His last hour Jesus proved Himself able to save to the uttermost.

The Jeering Throng.

Any execution was a spectacle for the rabble. They enjoyed the grisly sight, even as in the recent history of European nations the execution of capital punishment was made the occasion for a public holiday. These crowds, with the self-virtuousness of the small and ignorant cried, "Ha, ha! We told you so!" And the prelates of Jewry gave themselves the petty satisfaction of mocking Jesus and crying, "He saved others; himself he cannot save," a profound truth which they who uttered it did not understand. This was their hour of triumph and they gloated over it. To them that central cross marked the success of their scheming, plotting and perjuring. They were up and Jesus was down. Therefore, they reasoned, they were right and he was wrong.

Poor, blind bigots. Did they not know that every such hour of triumph is but a brief one? Truth may be crucified, but the resurrection always follows. They had to hurry, as error always does, but Jesus could wait. No man is qualified to serve a high cause or to count himself a knight of truth who does not know how to bide God's time. The Crucified's day was coming, and the shame that was to be His would speedily shift, as a national reproach upon these blind and zealous partisans of the old order who had made the mistake of trying to combat a spiritual principle with weapons of temporal power. Jesus received jeers upon that dark Friday, but the real disgrace was upon them, and upon those whose lips were stained by reproaches.

The Climax of the Trial.

Doubtless the cock-sureness of these plotters was shaken when there began to creep over the face of the earth at midday, a dim and murky darkness. They looked at one another with consternation upon their faces. What could it mean? Was this strange man still exerting his incomprehensible power? It meant, as they were too blind to see, that even the natural creation could not proceed in its orderly way while its Creator suffered at the hands of hate.

"Well might the sun in darkness hide,
And shut his glories in;
When Christ, the great Creator, died,
For man, the creature's, sin."

This was at high noon, when the light of the physical world was extinguished for a time. Out of the blackness there came the most awful cry that has ever passed human lips: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

The worst had come. Jesus felt himself shut out from the light of his Father's presence. The last drop in his brimming cup of anguish was this, that the Father could not look upon him while he hung there incarnating the world's sin. Then it was that the Saviour's great heart was broken.

Even at the end he was misunderstood, for those hearing did not rightly interpret the words, but it was the generous impulse of one—and the deed makes us love our kind better—to offer the dying man a refreshing drink. And again Jesus cried aloud and gave up the ghost. The seven words from the cross might well be considered here, were there opportunity, as well as many other phases of the great event. Yet the simple fact itself overwhelms all else, that Jesus died—the just for the unjust, the sinless for the sinful, the divine for the earthly, the One for the many.

Victorious in Death.

Well might the great screen in the temple be rent in twain in token that a new and living way of access to the Father had been created. For this was the significance of Calvary. The old order, with all its ritual and forms and types and ceremonies was no longer needed. Jesus was showing, in this tremendous cost to himself, that there was a straight path back to the Father's heart of love for every wandering child of his. To prove himself man's brother, and to show that God's other name is love, the Christ underwent such suffering as no mere mortal has ever known. He died that we might live. In his death He was the final and complete proof of his divinity.

As the manner of his dying crowned and vindicated his life, so the death of Christians throughout all ages since has been one of the best testimonies to the power of the gospel. When the Roman centurion, a heathen, whose eyes had often looked upon suffering and death, saw that Jesus so cried out, and gave up the ghost, there was rung from him the involuntary tribute, "Truly this man was the Son of God." It is within the memory of all who read these lines, that Christian men and women, American and Chinese, have gone unfalteringly to undeserved death for love's sake in the spirit of the Crucified. Within the past four months there perished in Persia, a martyr to his faith and to his Christian devotion to his fellowmen, one whose end so wrought upon the hearts of Mohammedans whom his words could not touch, have softened and they have borne witness that he was God's man.

The whole significance of the crucifixion passes our knowledge. We cannot tell the how nor the why of it all. The distinctions which theologians have drawn serve only to perplex us. We know but this, and it is the only ground of our faith in God, and of our hope of redemption—that Christ died because he loved us; that he died to make it easier for us to understand God; that he died that we might have the life which he had known with the Father. His sacrifice is our salvation.

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CRETAN LEPERS.

In the small island of Crete leprosy is shockingly prevalent. The Cretans have themselves to thank for this state of affairs. The houses may be pretty and whitewashed on the outside, but within the filth is fearful. And the food they eat is just what encourages leprosy. The Greek church forbids meat about 200 days out of the year, so, as good Christians, they must live on salt fish, which is not improved by its long journey from northern seas to southern heat. The olive oil is so plentiful—they export 20,000 tons each year—that they use it to excess, even adding it to the milk of a rice pudding. But the crowning evil is pork, the favorite fare of the Cretans on days when the church allows them to eat meat. The leper is not cut off here as he is in the Fiji islands, or at the Cape. Outside each village may be seen a little white house called the "lepreserion." Here the lepers live. Their estates, if they have any, are administered for them by friends, and any one passing by the door may speak to them. If the sufferer be poor the state provides each day a loaf of bread, and the charity of passersby adds the luxuries.

If Maxims Could Talk.

The Still Waters, as usual, were running deep.

"We are just preparing," they joyously gurgled, "for the man who rocks the boat."

Believing that a profitable season was at hand, they continued unruffled, in their deep designs.—Cleveland Leader.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE...................Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all widoawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week 171,000

CORTELYOU FOR CHAIRMAN.

The selection of a new chairman for the national Republican committee has been a matter of much concern to President Roosevelt. The choice of his campaign manager is always left to the candidate, by party usage; and as the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt has been a foregone conclusion for months, there was no impropriety in taking up the question of the chairmanship. The President found, much to his surprise, that no sooner was any gentleman's name brought up for consideration, than party leaders hurried to him with objections. It really seemed that there was no available man who was not overweighted with faults, to judge from the personal protests of Republican leaders.

The President, like an individual immortalized by Mark Twain, is a man "easily disgusted with such foolishness." So he promptly named Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou, without waiting for the objectors. His decision was received with surprise, almost with dismay, by these professional politicians. Although the choice was made, the objectors came out in full force. Putting aside trivialities, the main points raised against Mr. Cortelyou are two: That he has never been recognized as a politician, and that he was not considered a Republican until 1896, when he followed the example of his chief, Mr. Cleveland, in refusing to support Bryan and free silver.

The latter objection has no force. When Mr. Cortelyou abjured Bryan, he became a Republican to the core. William McKinley had no doubts concerning his political beliefs, for he made Cortelyou his private secretary. It is within the personal knowledge of the writer that President McKinley valued Mr. Cortelyou not only as a remarkably efficient secretary, but as a discreet and trusted adviser, who gave wise counsel. When Mr. Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency, he retained Mr. Cortelyou in the same position until the time came to place him in the Cabinet, as Secretary of Commerce, and one of the chief executive's constitutional advisers.

As to the other objection, it is simply a custom that the national chairman is usually a professional politician. That precedent was broken when Mr. McKinley chose Mark Hanna as his campaign manager in 1896 and 1900. Mr. Hanna cared little for political precedents. He came to the work from active and successful business life, and he applied to the management of the notable campaign of 1896 the methods by which he had achieved business success. And the triumphant outcome of that splendid campaign of education was a vindication of straightforward business methods applied to campaign work, as against the theory that only distinctively political methods can succeed in managing a campaign.

Mr. Cortelyou has a very intimate acquaintance with the political currents of the nation, and a special knowledge of state and local politics throughout the Union, from New York city to California, from the great Northwest to the Gulf states. His appointment gives the promise of a high-principled, clean and business-like management of the campaign, and of remarkably efficient leadership. There are some who look upon him as a "desk man," a high-grade clerk. This is an absurdly restricted idea. Mr. Cortelyou is no commonplace bureau chief. He is a broad-minded, intelligent public man, with wonderful capacity, and the knack of filling any place to which he may be called in a most satisfactory way. Mr. A. E. Heiss, the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, in discussing Mr. Cortelyou's personality, says:

> At Buffalo, on that day when William McKinley received the wound which made him the third president to suffer death at the hands of an assassin, the man to whom he turned in the moment of greatest anguish was Cortelyou.
>
> "Cortelyou, my wife.' said the wounded man, thus placing upon him the heavy duty of telling Mrs. McKinley what had happened and seeing to it that her delicate health suffered no greater strain on account of it than was absolutely necessary.
>
> Two years ago, at Pittsfield, when the trolley car struck the President's carriage, the first thing President Roosevelt said after he recovered from his daze was: "Where's Cortelyou?"
>
> To my mind, these two incidents tell more clearly than anything else what manner of man Cortelyou is. When two presidents of the United States, both very strong men, were in crises their first thought of assistance constrained them to ask for Cortelyou. They knew him. They had seen him put to the test and knew he would not fail. Quiet, unobtrusive, Cortelyou, the man of few words and serious mien, inspired their confidence. Is it any wonder President Roosevelt, in the great perplexity caused by the warring of rival interests and jealousies, turned to him after he found it impossible to select a campaign manager from among the men who, by common consent, were accounted fitted for that kind of work?

MOROCCO IS UNEASY.

The natives of Morocco are seriously alarmed over the fleet of American, British, French and Italian war vessels which is assembling at Tangier. A number of chiefs of roving tribes have gone to the interior to interview the bandit Rasouli, and persuade him to release Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley, in order to stop what they believe will mean the permanent occupation of the country by foreigners, and the driving out of the Mohammedans.

Of course, there is no idea of a permanent occupation; but it is quite as well that the Moslems fear such a step. It will probably secure the release of the two kidnapped gentlemen, and at the same time teach the bandits caution in the matter of interfering with citizens of Christian nationalities. Meanwhile very strong diplomatic pressure is being exerted upon the sultan of Morocco by the United States, Great Britain and France. Admiral Chadwick's fleet of seven warships in the harbor of Tangier, is a grim menace of danger in case the sultan does not do all in his power for the release of the two men.

THE BLADE'S NEXT SERIAL STORY

It is with great pleasure that the editor announces that in the next issue of The Blade we will begin the publication of a new serial story. Here is the title:

ABNER DANIEL.

By Will N. Harben.

We have been mindful, in selecting this story, of several things. First, we want an American story. The varied phases of life in this country are so many that we desire to have each serial we publish touch upon some phase of our abounding national life that previous stories have not. "How Flanders Played the Game" was an Ohio story, absolutely truthful as to facts. We have been gratified at the many warm commendations we have received concerning it; yet we know that there was cogency in the criticism that it lacked in romantic flavor; for no matter if the frosts of age are gathering on our brows, we all are interested in the eternal problem of human love, and the story that is not illumined by "the light that never was on sea or land" falls of interest. Now, our last serial was written with serious purpose, and perhaps lacked in vital romantic interest. Hence we have chosen "Abner Daniel" because it contains this factor.

But, dear friends, don't imagine we are giving you a silly love story. It is a tale of Southern life of the present day, the scene laid among the Virginian mountains. There is plenty of vivid interplay of human motives and passions; in fact, the story turns on an old man's fever of speculation, to provide for himself and family. But the young people are old enough to talk of marriage, and to move in that direction; and they are a charming, lovable, natural group of modern Americans. When you get next week's Blade, sit down and read the first instalment. If you do that, we know you will read succeeding chapters to the end. Abner Daniel is a Southern David Harum, and his quaint philosophy, scattered through the work, is not the least interesting feature of an excellent story, that we hope and believe you will all like.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The steady success of the Japanese is the wonder of Continental Europe. Americans and English were prepared to find that Japan would develop the fact that she is one of the world's most potent fighting forces. But to France and Germany, Austria and Italy, this revelation of power has been stupefying. With it has naturally come a degree of contempt for Russian prowess, which must have its influence in diplomatic affairs in the future.

Though there has been nothing spectacular in the past week's fighting, the world is beginning to understand the Japanese plan of campaign. Her first stroke in the war was delivered against the fleet at Port Arthur, and it was a staggering blow to Russian naval power on the Asiatic coast. That the capture of Port Arthur was an important part of the Japanese program was clear; but it has only been since the terrific struggle at Kin Chau and Nanshan hill that the spectators of the conflict realized that the land campaign of Gen. Kuroki was primarily a movement to aid in the reduction of Port Arthur.

The Japanese occupied Corea, crossed the Yalu, and drove the Russians before them into the interior. Kuropatkin's main line is along the railway from Hai Cheng, through Liao Yang, to Mukden. His center is at Liao Yang, while Kuroki is at Feng Wang Cheng, opposite that place but nearly a hundred miles distant. Motien Pass is about midway between Feng Wang Cheng and Laio Yang. At this pass there have been skirmishes between the Cossacks, who constitute the Russian advance guard, and the Japanese advanced lines.

This advance of Kuroki may have a double purpose; but it now seems clear that its initial object was to drive the Russians far enough into the interior to render it impossible for them to succor Port Arthur, when the time came for active operations against it. The capture of Kin Chau and Nanshan hill, though accomplished only with serious loss, was a justifiable military maneuver. It led to the occupation of Dalny without resistance, and the Japanese have now that port as a base of operations against Port Arthur. That the latter place must fall before the Japanese is conceded by all European military authorities, Kuropatkin cannot make a diversion in its favor. To do it, he would have to move southward along the railroad from Laio Yang. This would open his left flank to attack from Nodzu's third Japanese army at Takushan, while his rear would be open to attack by Kuroki. It is clear Kuropatkin cannot aid Port Arthur.

The problem there is, will the Russian fleet stay in the harbor, and be captured in the fall of Port Arthur, or will it make a dash for the open sea, as did Cervera at Santiago, and inflict all the damage possible on the Japanese fleet? We must wait the progress of events to determine this. The latter move would certainly cripple the Japanese vessels more or less, and open the way for the Baltic fleet, when it appears in the Far Eastern waters. On the other hand, it is rumored that the heavy guns have been removed from the vessels and are placed in the fortifications, to repel Japanese attack. If this be true, they could hardly be replaced in time to allow a dash to be made for the open sea.

THE ST. LOUIS OUTLOOK.

The complete domination of the Nebraska Democratic convention by Mr. Bryan, and its consequent adoption of a platform quite as extreme as the Kansas City utterance, has caused renewed interest in the coming St. Louis gathering. It is evident that Mr. Bryan is going there with a determination to rule or ruin. As matters stand at present, it is impossible to determine whether Mr. Bryan will have strength enough to block the reorganiers. The situation up to date is this:

Total number of delegates, 994.
Delegates already chosen, 560.
Number to be chosen, 434.
Necessary to a nomination, 663.
Instructed for Parker, 176.
Instructed for Hearst, 121.
Among other instructed delegations are 35 for Gorman, 25 for Olney, 26 for Wall.

Should Parker secure the 434 delegates yet to be chosen, he would, even then, have a total of but 616, which is 47 less than the two-thirds necessary to nominate. The Boston Herald, discussing this point, dismisses Parker with the remark that "it looks dubious" for him. It might have made a general application of its verdict to all the candidates; for Parker has more instructed delegates than any other, and if it be dubious for him it is still more so for any and all the others.

Parker's friends base their hopes on the fact that he is, so far, in the lead, and they imagine that when the convention gets to work, there will be a movement of adhesion to the New York man. Against this must be put the fact that Bryan will be there, with the full determination of defeating Parker at all hazards. If the Nebraskan can control a little more than one-third of the delegates, Parker's chances are nil, and any other man who might be named (except Cleveland) will stand a better show of capturing the nomination.

STRIKERS RESORT TO MURDER

Organized labor throughout the country owes it to itself to denounce the murderous act of the Colorado strikers who blew up a railway station at Cripple Creek, killing a score of people and injuring many others. The victims were miners who had been employed in the mines and were en route to their respective homes. These men had a right to work, but the strikers, having failed by persuasion or intimidation to stop them, proceeded to wilfully murder them.

Affairs in Colorado have reached a stage where nothing short of extermination or deportation of the lawless miners will suffice. For several months, the disturbed districts have been under martial law, but evidently military vigilance is not yet exercised to the degree it should be, else such an outrage as the one that was perpetrated in Cripple creek this morning could not have happened.

Men must be taught that they cannot interfere with another man's right to work. That principle not only reflects the true spirit of American institutions but it is sound social doctrine. Sooner or later every labor union must incorporate that principle in its constitution and must see to its rigid enforcement. Otherwise organized labor will fall.

Courts all over the country, with the exception of a Toledo judge, are placing a ban on the union picket. On Saturday Judge Buffington, of the United States circuit court at Pittsburg, enjoined 85 flint glass workers from gathering about the Rochester Tumbler Works and interfering, directly or indirectly, with the company's business. Chicago judges have taken like action. They recognize the right of no man or set of men to interfere with the business of a man or a corporation, and any temporizing with this principle is simply a trouble breeder.

DILLINGHAM'S DIPLOMACY.

That was a remarkable feat of Commander Dillingham, of the cruiser Detroit. He invited the leaders of the warring factions in San Domingo to meet on his vessel, and so persuasive were his arguments that terms of peace were agreed upon. The dispatches do not explain Dillingham's line of argument, but it most probably was an intimation that the United States government had exhausted its patience; and that, if they could not agree on a modus vivendi, Uncle Sam would step in, and establish a protectorate over the republic, in order to properly care for imperiled American and foreign interests.

President Roosevelt is greatly delighted over Commander Dillingham's successful diplomacy. It has long been apparent that something must be done in that island to end the chronic warfare among rival leaders. Perhaps no argument is more potent with these aspiring gentlemen than the intimation that an American protectorate would throw them all out of government jobs, present or prospective. Patriotism, to the San Domingan politician, seems to mean nothing but a chance for himself in a fat public office.

RUSSIAN GUN LOSSES.

The enormous captures of siege and rapid-fire guns by the Japanese, in the battle beyond the Yalu and at the storming of Nanshan hill, has excited surprise in military circles everywhere. The Russian dispatches explain the loss of 78 guns at the latter place thus: "The abrupt declivity in the rear of the position at Nanshan made it impossible for General Fock to take away his guns when he retired." But this is only an excuse for carelessness and lack of foresight. The Russian engineers should have built regular approaches to their gun positions, not only for convenience in emplacement, but to provide for removing them swiftly in case of retreat. As a consequence, Port Arthur has 78 fewer guns for defense than would have been the case had the engineer corps understood its business, and attended to it properly.

THE BRITISH IN THIBET.

The British expedition under Col. Younghusband is making haste slowly. The difficulties are very great of an advance in a country so filled with natural obstacles, so far from the British base of supplies, and against the active enemy, superior in numbers though sadly unequal in military equipment. But Great Britain has gone too far to retreat. The only logical end to the campaign is the occupation of Lhassa, the seat of the Dalai Lama, and the religious capital of the lamaist form of Buddhism.

The necessity of making that city the objective point of the campaign is recognized by the government of India and by the imperial government at London. "On to Lhassa" is the order to Col. Younghusband. It was the belief that the Dalai Lama and his advisers would come to terms as soon as they realized that the British are in earnest in their demand that the trade treaties must be complied with, but this expectation was unfounded. The Dalai Lama is a fighter. He has removed his chief ministers, taken the management into his own hands, and, with the fatuity of both a barbarous potentate and a religious fanatic, announces that he will speedily destroy the British expedition to the last man, and end all attempts of the infidels to meddle in Tibetan matters.

So stubborn is he that he will not even treat with the invaders. He will concede nothing. So there is nothing for it but to conquer him by force of arms, and thus destroy the insidious Russian influence which is at the bottom of his intense hatred of the English, and his refusal to carry out the commercial treaties with them.

OHIO'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Though all Ohioans are proud of their state, and have a high appreciation of the variety and magnitude of her productive industries, it comes as a surprise to many to learn that Ohio stands second in the Union in the total value of her minerals. These include all mining products, as well as those of quarries, petroleum and natural gas. The total value of these mineral products for 1902 was over 57 million dollars, of which 77 per cent was coal. Pennsylvania alone is ahead of Ohio in total value. As to the number of workingmen employed in these industries, the Keystone state is first, Illinois second and Ohio third.

The census bulletin which gives the above comparison furnishes some interesting data as to the variety of Ohio's mineral resources, and the importance of these branches of industry. The bulletin says:

> Ohio's mining properties in operation during 1902 are given as follows: Seven cement beds, 31 clay pits, 648 coal mines (all bituminous), controlled by 513 operators, 7 grindstone and pulp stone quarries, 12 iron ore mines, 259 quarries for limestone and dolomites run by 249 operators, 1,352 natural gas wells, run by 417 operators, 42,483 oil wells, belonging to 10,002 operators, 115 sandstone quarries, in the hands of 91 proprietors, 10 silica sand quarries, 6 for sulphur and pyrite, 2 gypsum quarries, 1 for the production of oilstones and whetstones and 1 producing phosphate rock. In all Ohio has 44,934 mining properties, controlled by 11,338 operators in 1902. For the total production of $57,000,000 by these mines the operators employed 2,530 salaried officials, clerks and office helpers, to whom they paid in salaries $2,551,083, or an average of something like $1,008. To the 37,173 miners employed was paid $23,222,680 in wages, an average of $625. Of the three mining industries ranking next after coal in Ohio the quarries employed nearly 6,000 wage earners and paid them $2,500,000 in wages; the oil business paid $2,900,000 in wages to 4,000 workmen; the production of gas furnished employment for 691 wage earners, who received $450,000.

Ohio is not only a great agricultural, mineral and manufacturing state, but in the matter of transportation she holds high rank. There is not one of her 88 counties but is traversed by one or more lines of railway. The most important of the great east and west trunk lines cross the state, which stands as the gateway between the Atlantic seaboard and the great commonwealths of the Mississippi valley. Her people have reason to be proud that their lot is cast in so important and progressive a state.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S PROPHECY

In a recent letter to his newspapers, "Holland," the well known New York correspondent, tells an interesting story of the late President McKinley, as going to show that the protective tariff was not, with him, an ephemeral principle, good today and bad tomorrow, but that its operations could be so wisely adjusted that there would be a sort of compensating balance at all times.

New York Democrats with whom McMcKinley dined, maintained that with big crops our exports would be large, but that if we were forced to fall back on our exports of manufactures, we would fail lamentably, because we could not compete with the pauper labor of Europe. It was in reply to this that McKinley declared the time would come under a protective tariff, when our manufactured exports would flourish even as our cereal exports were then flourishing. Asked the reason, he replied that it would be because of our greater economics, which more than offset the difference in wages.

"Holland" says that this prophesy made more than a year before McKinley became president, bids fair of fulfillment. The report for the fiscal year ending June 30 will show, he says, exports of manufactures to be equal to one-third of our agricultural exports, a condition which President McKinley hoped to see. Several months before the Buffalo tragedy, the president read with gratification a report from the bureau of statistics showing a marked increase in our manufactured exports over the agricultural exports and at the very time when the latter were making a new record.

The following paragraphs from Holland's discussion will be of special interest:

> "Nothing gives both the practical and the philosophical student of the principle that underlies the American system of protection greater pleasure than the reading of the reports that tell of the curious, and to the free traders of the Cobden school or the revenue reformers who still have faith in Cleveland's tariff message, the inexplicable, phenomena that have followed the passage of the tariff law of the early part of 1897. It seems now almost as though there were an economic law that makes it certain that any time when for special reason there is a falling away in our exports of agricultural products, as in the fall of 1902, this is in part compensated for by an increased export of manufactured products.
>
> "What promised to be very severe money embarrassment in the fall of 1902 because of the heavy falling off in the export of cotton, was in part prevented by an unexpectedly large export of manufactured products. Our short export of corn following the season when the fiercest furnace heat of the heavens blasted nearly half of the crop was in part made up by greatly increased exports of electrical apparatus, railway equipment, machinery and agricultural implements. This compensating operation in our export trade has been repeated so often that it can be no longer regarded as a mere incident, but must be traced to purely normal and logical operations of international trade, controlled, as that trade is in part, by the operation of the protective tariff."

THE TASCOTT CASE.

The story told by Robertson, a goldseeker in the wilds of Alaska, of his receiving the death-bed confession of "Willie" Tascott, who murdered the millionaire, Amos J. Snell, in Chicago, on the night of February 8, 1888, is accepted as true by the Chicago police. Tascott escaped arrest, but he paid a heavy price, and probably never saw a moment's happiness during the fifteen years that he was a fugitive from justice.

Tascott, once an elevator boy in the Palmer House, Chicago, was suspected of the murder. He was known to be implicated in some daring burglaries, and as he could not be found after the Snell tragedy, the police adopted the theory that he had attempted a burglary and committed the murder to escape detection. A reward of $10,000 was offered for his capture, and this was afterward doubled. For ten years, reports of his arrest came from many different points around the world. The Chicago authorities patiently investigated them all, but the right man was never found.

The detectives employed on the case came to the conclusion that Tascott had fled to the Alaskan wilds after the murder, but he could not be found. It is this belief that makes them give full credence to Robertson's story. With the clearing up of the Tascott matter, there is but one mystery remaining in Chicago's criminal annals. It is the vanishing of Schnaubelt, the anarchist who threw the fatal bomb in the Haymarket meeting. He vanished as completely as though he had the fabled secret of invisibility, and Aladdin's flying carpet to carry him away.

THE WISCONSIN MUDDLE.

President Roosevelt is wise in refusing to take part in Republican state squabbles. The two factions in Wisconsin sent men to Washington to present their sides to Mr. Roosevelt. He heard both, and then declared he would have nothing to do with it. Probably the fact that Senator Spooner, Representative Babcock and other notable Wisconsin Republicans support the anti-La Follette faction may have had something to do with the President's determination to keep out of the affair; but his decision is wise, whatever reasons may have actuated him in making it.

The row in that state is regrettable, because it will probably lead to a Democratic victory as to state officers. Both Republican factions have the same electoral ticket, hence it is not probable that the Presidential vote will be seriously affected. In both 1896 and 1900 McKinley had pluralities of over 102,000. But in 1902, at the last state election, the Republican plurality was but 47,599. The greed for official preferment seems to have run away with the judgment of the Wisconsin leaders, and their friends have followed them in the extreme measures that have been taken with a zeal that seems to be blind to the best interests of the party.

BREAKFAST FOODS IN FRANCE

The American consul-general at Bordeaux, Judge Tourgee, now transferred to Halifax, made a report on American breakfast foods in France, before he left his former post, which illustrates the fact, so often adverted to, that American manufacturers seeking an export trade do not study the conditions abroad before attempting to make a market.

The breakfast-food men—or at least a portion of them—undertook to exploit their cereal products in France without consulting anybody. They seemed to think that their foods meet with high favor in the United States, and therefore they would be equally popular when brought to the notice of the French people. They tried it, and met dire failure. The French do not seem to want breakfast foods.

Had these gentlemen written to any of our consuls in any of the large cities of France, they would have been informed there is no market in France for breakfast foods. Why? Because the French do not eat breakfast in the American and English sense of the word. Hence the only market in France for such foods is among the American and English sojourners there. This is but an example of the ignorance of conditions abroad. Our manufacturers must study any foreign market and its requirements if they wish to be successful in building up a paying export trade.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

Republicans of Illinois are to be congratulated over the happy termination of a deadlock that threatened to do serious damage to the party in that state. The nomination of Charles S. Deneen was accomplished by the combination of the anti-Lowden forces, Gov. Yates, finding his nomination impossible, took advantage of the situation and dictated the nomination of his successor. The Lowden boomers made a gallant stand, but could not dispel the concentrated attack of the allies.

The outcome of the convention was a fortunate one in many respects. The antagonism engendered between the Yates and Lowden factions made the nomination of either of doubtful expediency, although at the outset, as Joe Cannon aptly said: "With so much good material, there was little chance for the convention to make a blunder."

People who inveigh against party organization will rejoice over the nomination of Deneen, who was operating between the state forces of Yates and the federal forces of Lowden. A large portion of Deneen's strength came from Chicago, where he whipped the opposition at the primaries to a standstill. He is a reformer and has made a splendid record in his fight against boodleism in Chicago, thereby winning the respect and admiration of a large number of citizens.

GOVERNOR HERRICK'S APPEAL.

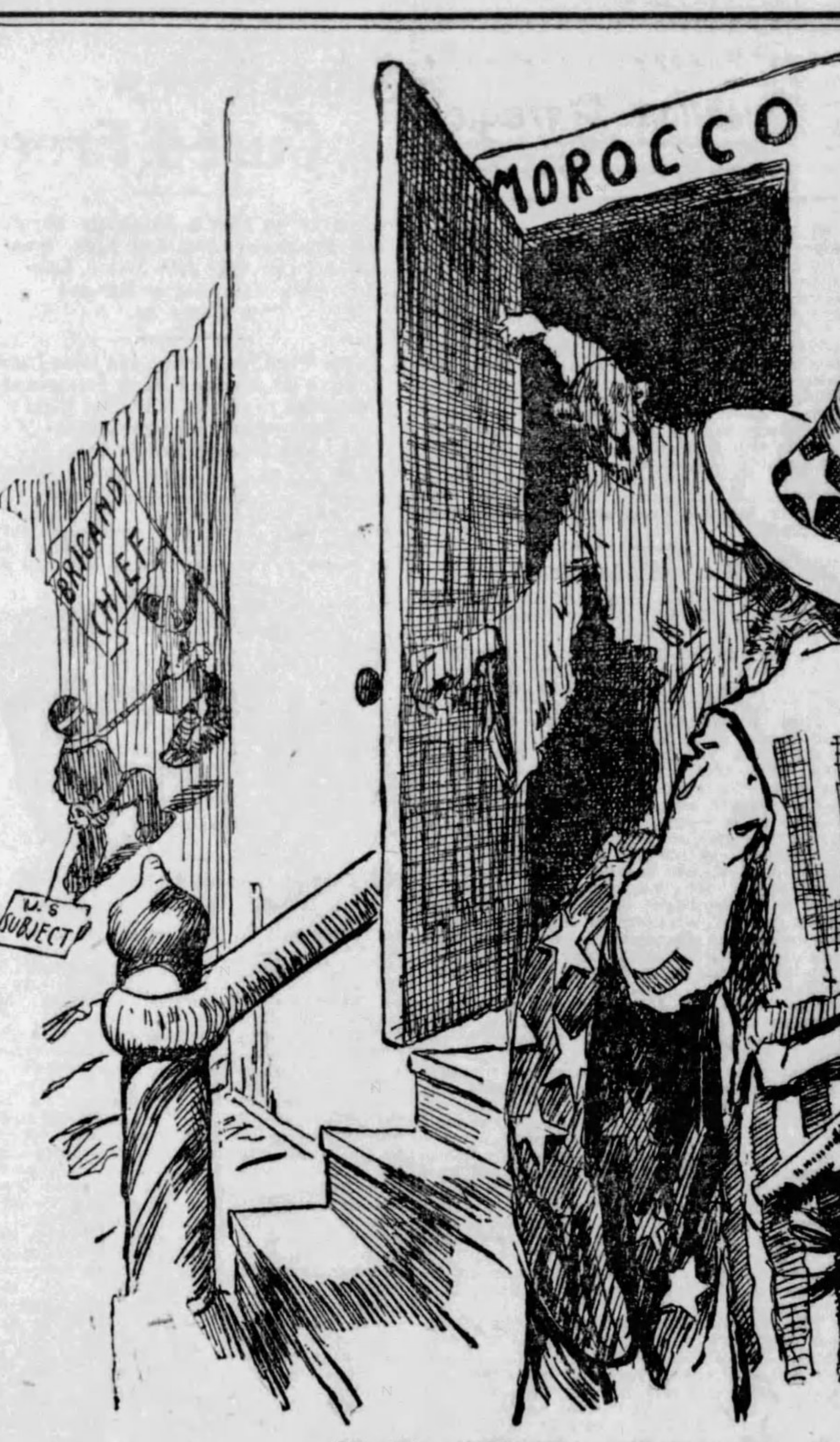
A year ago, the state bankers' association undertook to raise a $20,000 fund wherewith to purchase a silver service for the battleship Ohio. For some reason, the members of the association did not take sufficient interest in the matter, and collected but $4,000. Governor Herrick has now issued an appeal to the people of the state to contribute the remaining $16,000. It has been the custom for the citizens of a state after which a battleship is named, to present a silver service, and that of a value which makes the gift an honor to the state.

The governor makes a direct appeal to patriotic Ohioans in the following: "This ship is peculiarly ours. It is named for us, was launched by President McKinley, Ohio's son and President, and we should see to it that we do not fall behind our sister states in what they have done in similar circumstances." The Ohio goes into commission in September, and the service should be ready at that time. There should be a prompt and generous response to the call of the chief executive.

An X-ray man at St. Louis failed to find Alice Roosevelt's heart. Perhaps she had the good sense to leave it at home before starting on her western trip.

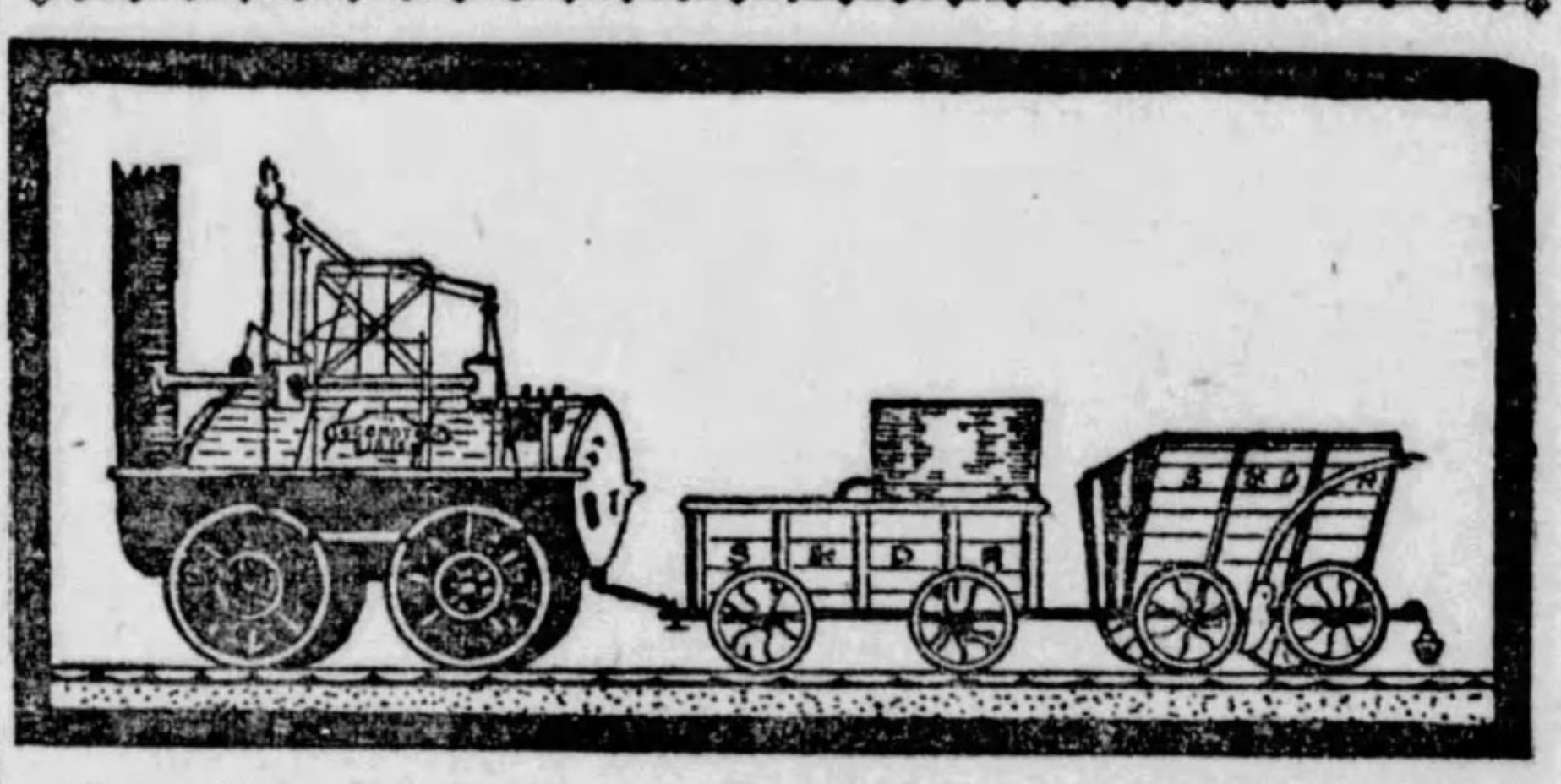
Joe Miller is hustling in his efforts to find holes in that Brannock bill. His conclusion as to billboards may be revised after he has heard from the court.

Cleveland's endorsement of Parker won't get the latter many votes out in Nebraska



U. S.—"Now produce, Mr. Sultan!"

Here is the Oldest Locomotive.



No exhibition of mechanics is complete without the first locomotive. At a conservative estimate there are at least a score of these "first engines" in existence, which are carried about from time to time to fairs and exhibitions to be set beside the latest designs of locomotives for the sake of comparison. The first engine illustrated herewith is an English product, and has been exhibited many times, notably at the Crystal Palace and Manchester fairs. It is supposed to illustrate the most primitive design in such construction.

"Nasby"

Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
Joon 1, 1885.

The cirkler uv Postmaster General Vilas givin out that "Offensive Partizanship" wood be considered suffishent coz fur removal, wuz reseeved at the Corners with the liveliest satisfackshen, That settled it, and ez soon ez I red it to Bascom he immejitly reversed his crooel decishn compellin me to pay cash fur likker, and extendid to me the yoosual credit, considerin my appintment ez a shoor thing.

Ez a matter uv course the President will not refooze to make complete changes in the offises at the Corners, so soon ez he hez the fax laid afore him. Ther ain't three partisans more offensive to me, Isaaker Gavitt and Deekin Pogram, than Joe Bigler, Pollock, and that infernal nigger Lubbock, wich holds the Post offis.

Pollock hez allux votid the Republikin tikkit from John C. Fremont down, and Joe Bigler hez votid the same way from Grant to date. The nigger Lubbock wood hev votid for Blaine ef we hed permitted it, and his insane desire to vote for that fanatic wuz the occasion uv one uv the most serious disturbances the Corners ever eggsperienced.

The Dimocrisy uv the Corners met jist afore the Presidenshl eleckshun, and resolved that ef the nigger Republikins attempted to vote, ther wood be an unpleasantnis wich they wood do well to avoid.

Notwithstandin all this, Pollock and Bigler appeared at the poles with a dozen niggers, among em Lubbock, and they insisted on castin their ballots. I stepped forrerd to pertest agin any sich desecrashen uv the ballot-box, when Joe Bigler, after warnin us to get out from between him and the ballot-box, hauled off and knocked me some 15 feet, more or less, into the street, laffin feendishly ez I wuz tryin to pick myself up.

A rush wuz made fur em, when Josef Bigler pulled a revolver, and with Pollock, forsed his way to the poles and actilly votid; and the niggers wood hev votid likewise, only they wuz so fritened that they thot better uv it and skipped out.

It wuz ther feers uv the fucher, not the good intenshuns uv Bigler and Pollock, that preventid the ballot-box at the Corners bein polluted with nigger votes.

In the melee that follered the attempt av these disturbers to vote, I lost two teeth, and Issaker Gavitt and the good Deekin was broosed and contoosed terrific.

Is the President, a Dimekratic President, wich desires to remove pollytix from the Civil Servis, agoin to keep these men in offis wich persisted in votin agin him, to the exclosion uv us wich kin show vacancies in our jaws suffered in our eforts to prevent em?

Is he agoin to retane in offis men wich dare to dror revolvers agin the patriots wich deny ther rite to vote the Republikin tikkit?

Is he agoin to permit men wich is the very sole uv the Republikin organizashen in the Corners to continner to eat the bread uv offis, when we, his friends, are redoosed to dependence for likker upon the whims uv the tryant capitalist, Bascom? Ferbid it hevin!

Let him remember that in the interest uv Reform sum uv us votid twict for him, wunst in Kentucky and wunst in Injeany.

Let these fax be borne in mind by Postmaster General Vilas:—

That both Bigler and Pollock did vote fur Blane.

That they insistid upon the nigger Lubbock's votin, and actooally yoosed forse when we threatened to mob em ef they didn't keep away from the poles.

That the nigger Lubbock wood hev votid fur Blane but for feer that the Dimocrisy uv the Corners wood hang him afterwards.

That our devoshun to Dimocrisy cost me two teeth, Issaker Gavitt and the Deekin black eyes and other internal injoories inflictid by Bigler and Pollock.

Ef sich acts ez ther'n don't constitoot "offensive partisanship," I don't know wat does. Me, the Deekin and Issaker wich want the places held by these fends are satisfied that it will be so considered at Washington, and that our commishns will be made out to-wunst without any more sicknin delay.

Ez we understand it "offensive partizanship" consists fust in desirin the eleckshun uv Blane, and second in votin fur him. Bigler and Pollock, who are respectively Collector uv Customs and Internel Revenuoo, actilly voted for Blane, and the nigger Postmaster wood hev done so ef he had been permitted. This to us or any one else wich wants a place, is "offensive partizansip," and we hope the President will so consider it. The fact that the nigger Postmaster didn't actilly vote fur Blane must not be permitted to count in his favor. It is the intenshun that constitoots the crime, and he fully intended to do so, and wood hev done it, had we bin week enuff to hev permitted it.

We think we hev made a cleer case aginst these disturbers and with this we rest.

We feel sekoor, and wat is more to the pint with us, so does Bascom. When I red Vilasses general order to him he relaxed and becum pleasant. Feerin a trap, that I wuz deseevin him fur the sake uv gittin credit at his bar, an false pretenses, he took the paper and went and hired a nigger to reed it to him, so that he mite be shoor that it was genooine and not an invenshun uv mine, and come back satisfied, remarkin that the yoosual credit wood be given hereafter, ez he considered that this settled the case.

Now let the President go ahead feerlessly and perform his dooty. There is no occashun fur further delay. Let him remember that "hope deferred maketh the hart sick," and that even a mule can't live onto expectashuns alone. Them offices is in the hands uv the enemies uv the democrisy, and the sooner the change is made the better we shall be pleased.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, (Sekoor.)

ROMAN ALPHABET IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS

An important step in the progress of Japan is apparently about to be taken in the compulsory teaching of the Roman alphabet, in the government primary schools. This work has been done to some extent already in the universities, but, if this proposal of the education department be adopted, the Romanization of the Japanese language is not far distant, for the next generation of Japanese of all classes will be familiar with the Latin alphabet. It is difficult to realize all that this will mean to the nation. It will simplify political and commercial relations, and will render western thought and literature accessible to the bulk of the people.—Washington Times.

CHICK, CHICK, CHICK!

Hickety, pickety, my black hen
Scratches the garden of other men;
Other men come every day
And tell me to keep that hen way.
—Cleveland Leader.

Before and After Marriage.

She—Before they were married he kneeled at her feet at every command.

He—And now he crawls—Butte Inter-Mountain.

Current Events.

H. S. Earle, highway commissioner of Michigan, urges government aid for good roads and makes the distinction between "hard" and improved highways.

James Gayley, vice-president of the United States Steel corporation, claims to have invented a new process which will greatly cheapen the cost of making steel.

Entire squadron of Japanese cavalry is wiped out in a wild charge by Cossacks, and the mikado's men are checked in a battle at Vagenfuchu, in which the Russian losses are light.

William J. Bryan, complete master in the Nebraska state Democratic convention at Omaha, finding no opposition at any point, the national platforms of 1896 and 1900 are reaffirmed.

Hannah Elias, accused by John R. Platt of having blackmailed him out of nearly $700,000, drew all her balances from New York banks, amounting to $200,000 in cash, and probably has sailed for France.

Court at Beaver Dam., Wis., dissolves an injunction restraining strikers from picketing a plant, holding that the strikers had a right to quit work and that efforts to persuade strike breakers are lawful.

St. Amant, Rothschild colt, won English Derby, run in thunderstorm.

The strawberry sawfly is doing much damage to the crop in the middle west this year.

Hearst defeated in Michigan Democratic state convention; delegation not instructed.

C. L. Saylor, manager of the Armour plant in Omaha, commits suicide, due to nervous prostration.

United States sent warning to Morocco if Perdicaris is killed life of Bandit Raisuli will be asked.

Postmaster General Henry C. Payne ardently desires the post of chairman of the Republican national committee.

Official of a New York fur company admits that his place of business is practically a clearing house for fur thieves.

Arrest of Michael Donovan may result in breaking up gang of car thieves which has cost railroads nearly $1,000,000.

Supreme court decision sustaining tax on artificially colored butterine said by Chicago manufacturers to be crushing blow to industry.

Abraham Gobinski, anarchist, arrested in Chicago after shooting at man and woman, said he had order to kill the mayor, a son of Potter Palmer, and three others.

Russian war ships at Port Arthur are reported ready, with the exception of the Pobieda, for a desperate dash to sea when the fall of the stronghold is threatened.

Refugees from Dalny at Chefoo said Japanese have landed big siege guns and will begin attack on Port Arthur June 3; expect attack to culminate on June 10.

Writing of the banquet in New York to Prince Pu Lun, Holland declares educated Chinese are of the opinion that American exclusion laws eventually will operate to lose the trade of China for the United States.

Rev. Dr. Stinson, of Kansas City, tells the Congregational pastors of Missouri in convention in St. Louis, that small flats are foes to the raising of large families. He advises the ministers to set the example to their congregations by raising many children.

Wisconsin Democrats are expected to choose a new campaign leader for the approaching contest.

Prince Pu Lun attends the Gravesend races and picks the winners in two out of four events, winning $200.

Women delegates from many countries meeting in Berlin, form an international league to promote woman suffrage.

New York man kills a woman who rejects his suit and, when threatened with lynching by a crowd, puts a bullet through his own temple.

Six New York firemen are overcome by the fumes of burning perfumery and are carried from the building unconscious but revived later.

Interstate commerce commission begins an investigation into private freight car lines, first inquiring into the Armour fruit line in Michigan.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade shows satisfactory conditions except for suspended activity in some branches, due to labor troubles.

Charles S. Deneen, of Cook county, is nominated for governor on the seventy-ninth ballot; Lawrence Y. Sherman is named for lieutenant governor and a full ticket is selected.

President Roosevelt is much pleased at the result of the Illinois contest, believing that the choice of Deneen is wise and that the state is sure for the Republicans.

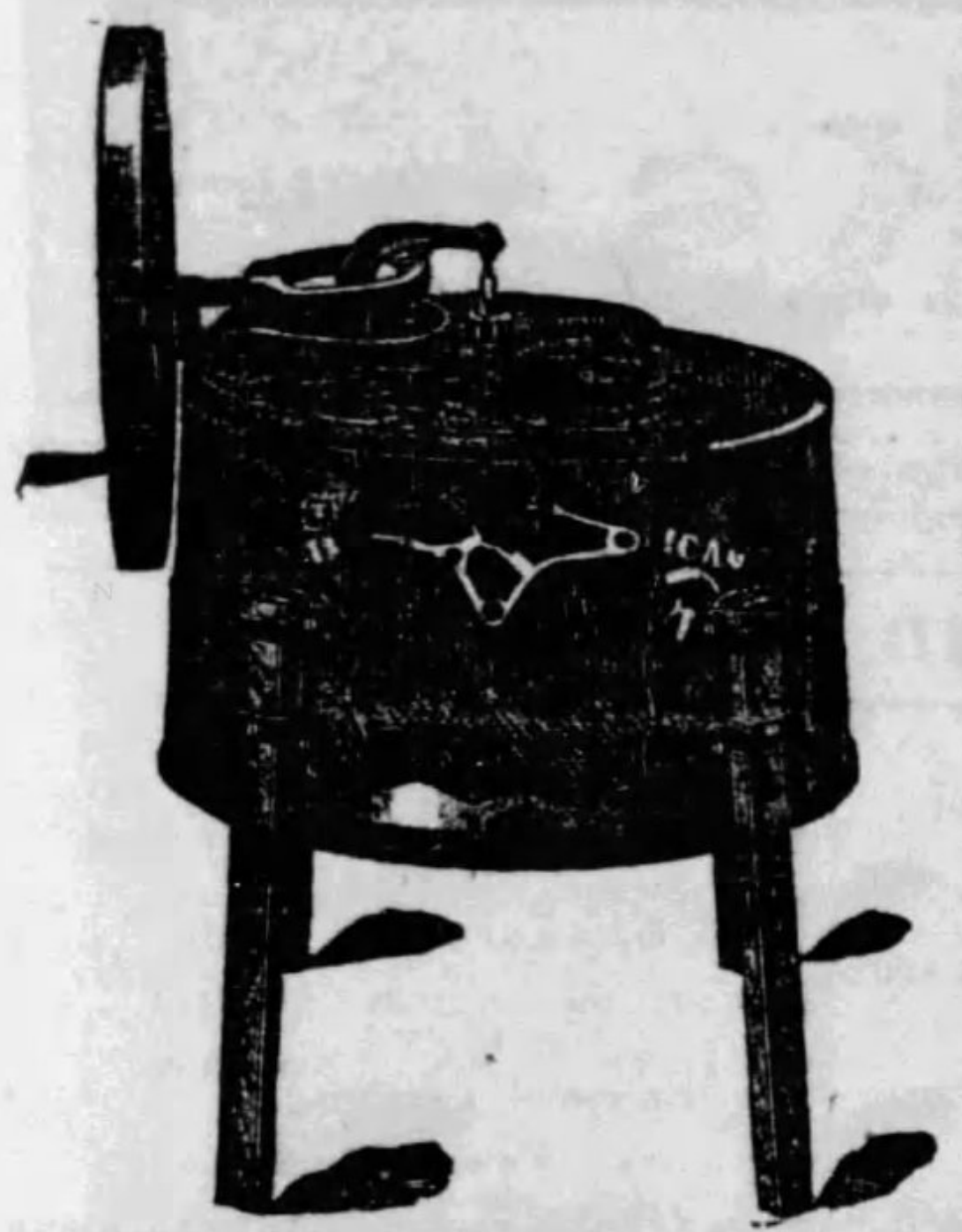
Two-million dollar line of the International Harvester company's Springfield, Ohio, division goes to the stock companies after long competition with the mutuals. Other insurance news.

Congressman Bartholdt tells the Mohonk lake peace conference that the movement is well under way for a world congress on armament reduction to be called by the United States.

Russian losses in the fighting at Kinchow are reported by General Stoessel to be 830 officers and men, killed and wounded. He admits that his forces suffered a complete rout. The Japanese lost 4,504 men on Nanshan Hill, 744 being slain.

The Good Time Coming.

That bank deposits have been at high water mark is a sign that the season of stagnation is about to end. Business and money have always moved in this way. The moment the tide turns the deposits will be withdrawn to be loaned to float new corporations and to assist the industrial concerns to start new branches. With money active and the low rates rising, the reflection of the business revival will be felt to the furthermost points of the country.—Boston Advertiser.



THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only.......... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

What Blade Readers Have To Say About The Blade Rotary Washing Machine

Unadilla, Neb., May 22, 1904.

Dear Blade:—I received the washing machine and like it first rate. It works the easiest of any I have seen. It is all right. Thanking you for your kindness I remain, Yours truly

A. W. VAN HORN.

Tekonsha, Mich., May 24, 1904.

J. C. Richardson—Dear Sir: We received the machine in due time all O. K. We like it very much. It is way ahead of any machine we have ever used or seen. Our hardware dealer handles a rotary machine at $6.50, but we like this one better than his. Yours sincerely,

MRS. F. B. THOMAS.

Utica, Pa., May 13, 1904.

The Toledo Blade—Sirs: The washing machine is first-class, and all the company claims for it. You can recommend as one of the best. Very respectfully,

W. A. SERVICE.

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 6 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.
No Coupon required.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons....	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks....	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case............	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case............	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case............	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case............	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30
MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.	
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.	
No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case............	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case............	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Fancy Waist, No. 9328, and Triple Skirt With Panel, No. 9289.

Shantung silks are very fashionable at present and have an odd, rough finish that makes them quite smart. The illustration shows a charming costume of ecru Shantung with ecru lace and dark green velvet ribbon for trimming.

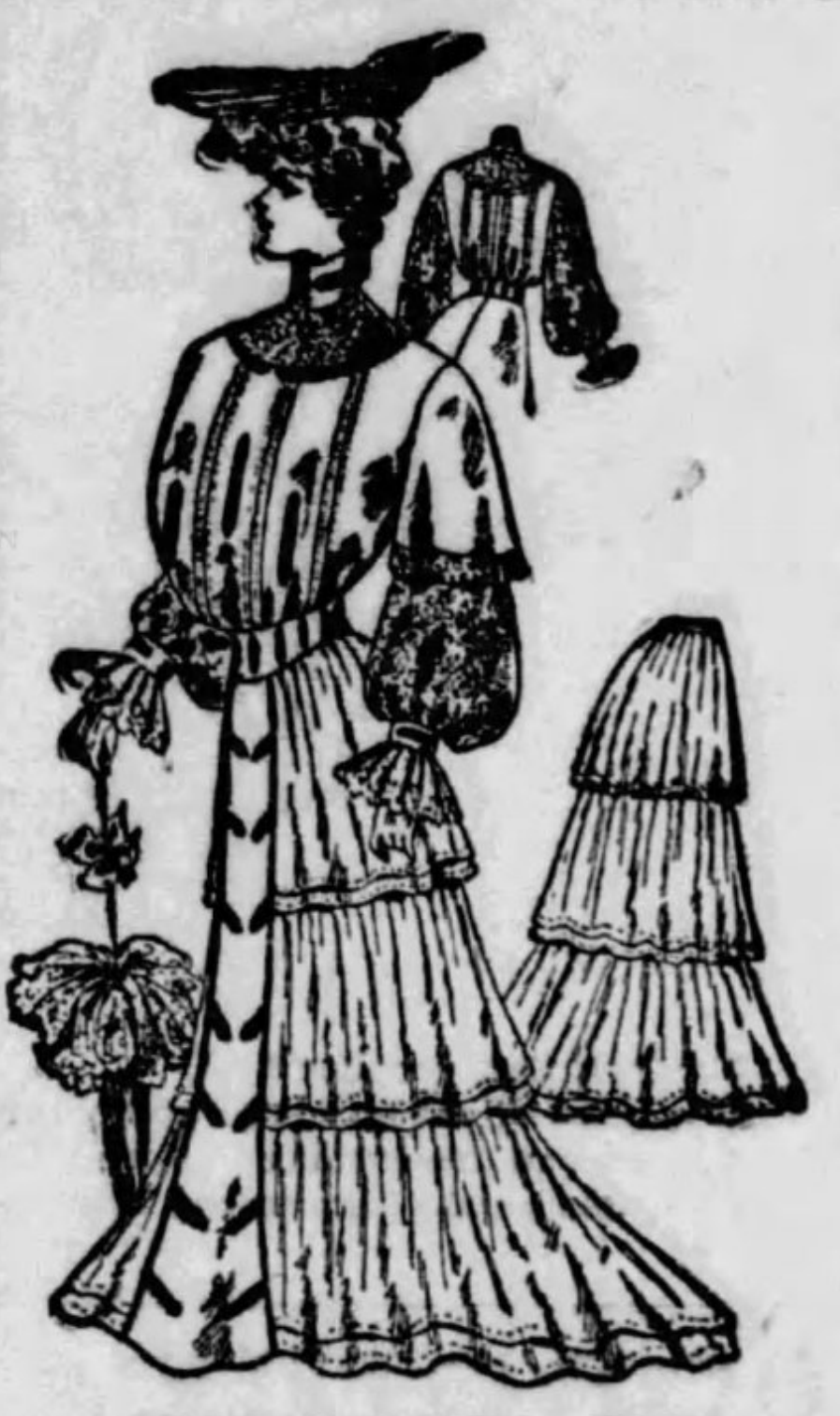
The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherbone lining that closes in the center back and is faced with lace to a round yoke depth. The full fronts and backs are tucked in clusters of two and arranged to outline the yoke, blousing all around over a fitted girdle of silk.

A plain collar completes the neck. The yoke is finished and the waist outlined with fancy bands of velvet ribbon. One-piece bishop sleeves of lace are very full. They are gathered at the lower edge and attached to narrow wristbands, over which they droop. Deep ruffles of lace finish the bands and fall over the hands.

A cap of silk is included in the arm's-eye with the lace sleeve. It reaches to the elbow and is trimmed with a band of lace. This may be omitted if desired, the small view showing the effect without the cap.

The skirt is mounted on a circular foundation of taffeta. This is faced with ecru silk to form a narrow panel, which is trimmed with short tabs of velvet. The skirt closes at the back in habit effect.

Three full flounces have two tucks on the edges. The upper flounce is gathered and included in the belt with the foundation. The center flounce is applied on the drop skirt. The lower flounce is narrow in front and graduates to a considerable depth at the back, training gracefully. The flounces are fastened securely under narrow bands of velvet at each side of the panel. This skirt may be made without the panel, the flounces extending all around and attached to the drop skirt.



9328—Ladies' Fancy Waist.
9289—Ladies' Triple Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

Costumes in this mode may be developed in foulard, china silk, voile, etamine, veiling, eolienne or any of the beautiful silk and wool fabrics that are so fashionable at present.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and a quarter yards of material, forty-four inches wire, with two and a quarter yards of lace for trimming. The pattern, No. 9328, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

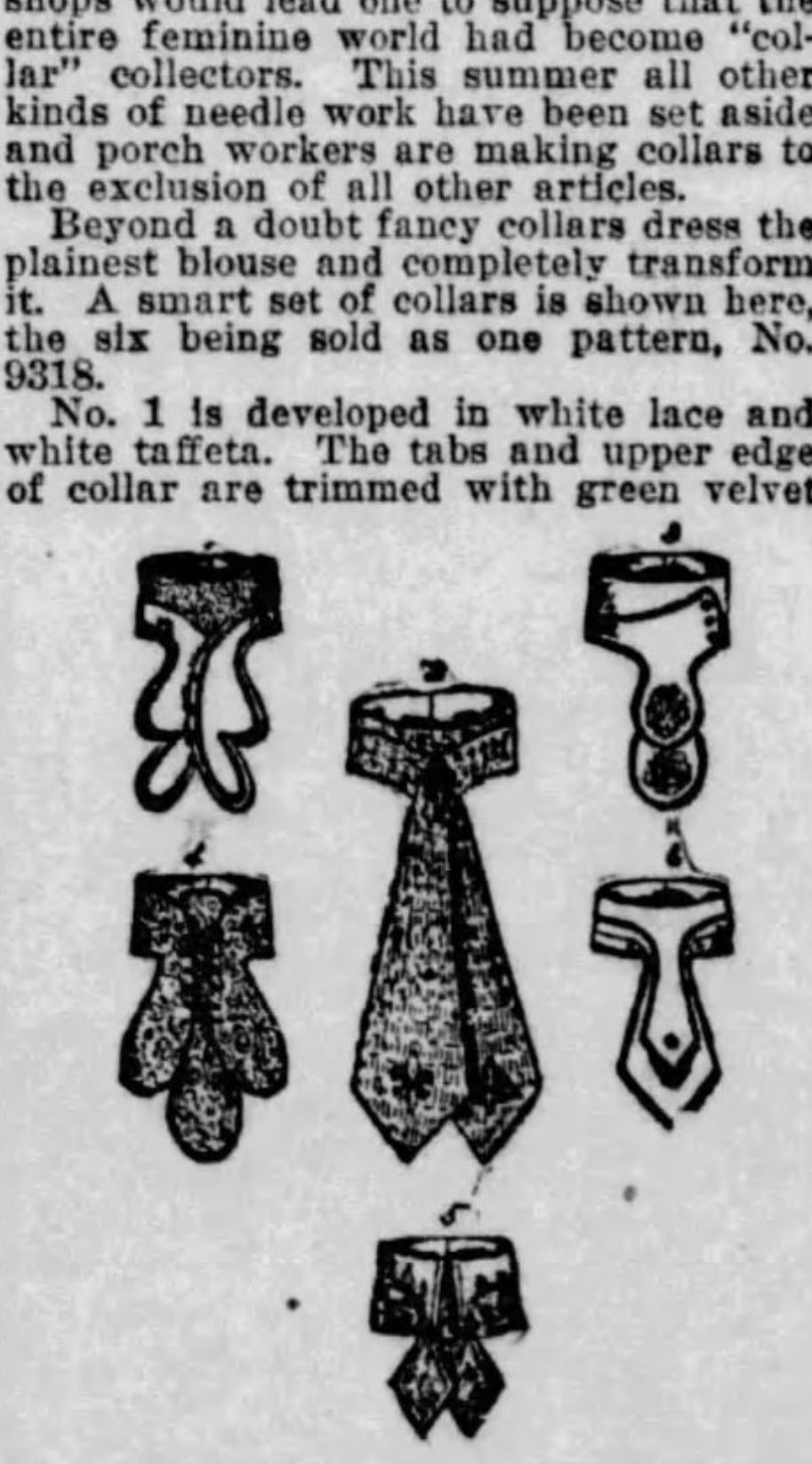
To make the skirt in the medium size will require seven yards of material forty-four inches wide, with four and one-half yards of lining for the underskirt. The pattern, No. 9289, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Ladies' Fancy Collars, No. 9318.

A glance at the immense assortment of collars shown and sold by all the large shops would lead one to suppose that the entire feminine world had become "collar" collectors. This summer all other kinds of needle work have been set aside and porch workers are making collars to the exclusion of all other articles.

Beyond a doubt fancy collars dress the plainest blouse and completely transform it. A smart set of collars is shown here, the six being sold as one pattern, No. 9318.

No. 1 is developed in white lace and white taffeta. The tabs and upper edge of collar are trimmed with green velvet ribbons and small emerald buttons fasten the tabs at the center.



9318—Ladies' Fancy Collars.
(One size.)

No. 2 is a smart collar in the style of a cravat. The collar proper is plain white. The trimming is made narrow at the neck, the ends broadening considerably. White mercerized madras and lace fleur de lis are used.

No. 3. This collar is made of ecru linen with pale blue linen binding and white lace motifs. The end of the front is finished with three tiny pearl buttons.

Fig. 4 shows an odd collar made of pale blue lace and black velvet ribbon. The center tab is fastened securely between the silk ones, the latter being laced together at the center with black silk thread over turquoise buttons.

Fig. 5. This is a dressy collar made of pale pink crepe de chine with stitching done in black. The foundation collar is stitched in black and the protector edged with black velvet ribbon. Crochet rings of black silk are passed over the ends near the lower edge of the collar.

Fig. 6 shows a tailored effect in white linen. The tabs on protector and collar are edged with bright red and small garnet buttons are used.

Quantity of material twenty-two inches wide required to make No. 1, one-half yard with one-quarter yard of lace. No. 2, three-quarters yard. No. 3, five-eighths yard. No. 4, one-half yard. No. 5, five-eighths yard. No. 6, five-eighths yard.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO

Confederate Memorial Day.

Baltimore, June 6.—Confederate memorial day was observed here today. The veterans from the Confederate Home, near this city, and other southern soldiers marched to Loudon Park cemetery, where the dead are buried, and strewed the graves with flowers. The society of the Daughters of the Confederacy strewed flowers on the graves of confederates in all the city cemeteries.

UNCLE SAM SPURS FRANCE TO DECISIVE ACTION IN MOROCCO

M. Saint-René Taillandier and the Personnel of the Legation of France to Morocco.

Villa of the French Legation at Tangier. From Le Monde Illustré.

SPAIN OUR FRIEND.

Has No Fears of American Aggression in Morocco.

London, June 6.—The fears expressed at Madrid that the action of the United States in sending a fleet to Tangiers was due to the American desire for a port on the west coast of Morocco, and the rumors at the Spanish capital of an exchange of notes between the European powers with the view to obtaining assurance that the American action will be confined to liberating Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley are not shared and are not confirmed at the Spanish embassy here. Nor has Ambassador Choate heard anything of the exchange of notes mentioned by La Correspondencia De Espana. The Spanish government appears to be acting in perfect harmony with Great Britain and the United States, and no apprehension is expressed in Spanish official circles that the United States has any designs except to ensure the safety of Mr. Perdicaris, an American citizen. The dispatch of the Spanish battleship Pelayo and other Spanish vessels to Tangier, it is pointed out at the Spanish embassy, was rendered essential by the large number of Spanish subjects resident both in Morocco and in the Spanish territory on the northwest coast of Africa. Some fears are expressed that a general rising in Morocco might ensue in the event of hasty action by an outside power, but is believed that if France is not hampered she will be able to secure the release of the captives.

Sultan Must Be Aided.

London, June 6.—The Times correspondent at Tangier, under date of June 5, says:

"The sultan's authorization to comply with Raisuli's demands cannot be received for a day or two. If the sultan fully acquiesces in the demands, the release of the captives may be expected shortly, but that by no means settles the situation, for having twice succeded in defying Europe and the sultan, Raisuli's success will tempt the tribesmen to further outrages.

"The presence of the American fleet affords a temporary feeling of security, but the moment the fleet is withdrawn, unless some permanent form of protection is substituted, the demand will become greater than ever. The European population is most grateful to the Americans for having promptly sent warships. Full confidence is felt that the American government will not withdraw until some guarantee shall have been given that Europe recognizes the situation and demands energetic action."

Had Received a Denial.

Paris, June 6.—Referring to the dispatch from Malaga saying that the Spanish battleships, Pelayo and Numancia, and the armored cruiser Cardenal Cisneros, had sailed for Tangier, the foreign office says it received a denial of a similar report previously published but is not aware whether the warships have now gone to Morocco. The rumors current in Madrid that the European powers have exchanged notes relative to restricting American operations in Morocco are discredited by the foreign office.

Washington, June 6.—Rear Admiral Chadwick, in a cablegram to the navy department today, said that the British minister at Morocco had requested the English government to send a battleship to Tangier, and gave the information that the sultan of Morocco was expected to arrive at Tangier. The admiral advised the department further that the general opinion in Tangier is that the naval forces in the harbor should not yet be reduced.

Gibraltar, June 6.—The British battleship Prince of Wales sails for Tangier tomorrow. The other ships of the British Mediterranean squadron, which were to have sailed for Italy today, have been ordered to remain here. It is reported that the French Mediterranean squadron is on its way to Tanier.

THE PERDICARIS CASE.

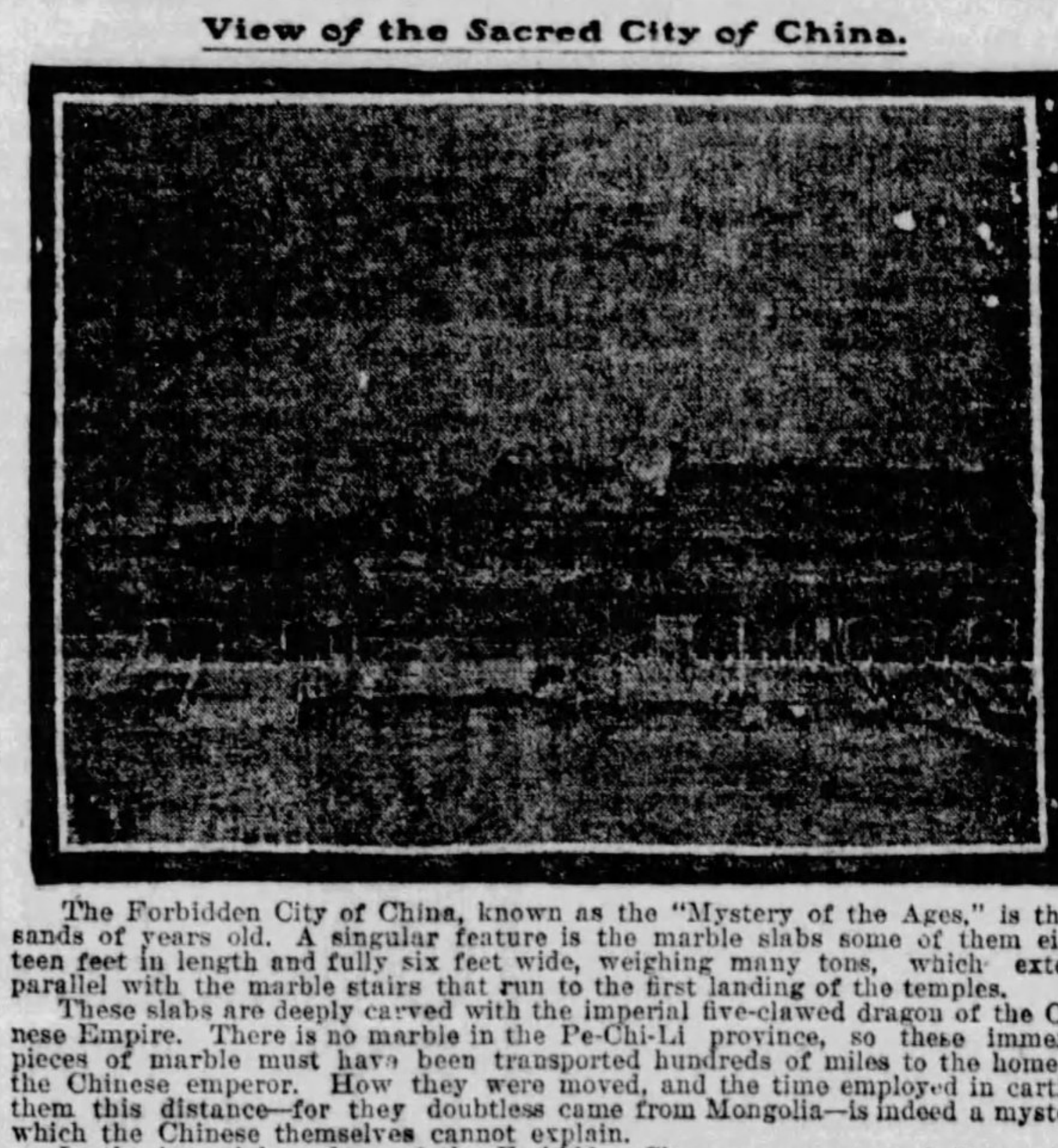
American Squadron at Tangier to Hustle Matters.

Tangier, June 1.—The United States cruiser Olympia, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Jewell, in command of the European squadron and the cruisers Baltimore and Cleveland, arrived here during the afternoon. There are no further developments concerning the kidnaping of Perdicaris and Varley, but a report is current that eight days have been allowed the sultan in which to produce the prisoners, beyond which time Tangier will be bombarded. This report is not confirmed.

Paris, June 1.—The request of the United States for the co-operation of France in bringing about the release of Ion Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley has produced a very favorable impression at the foreign office here, where much significance is attached to the request. As embodying the first distinct international recognition of France's influence in Morocco. It is expected that this will lead to a more emphatic exercise of French authority over Morocco, with the view to supressing lawlessness and the protection of foreigners, but the nature of the future steps is not announced, pending the negotiations on the subject. Ambassador Porter called at the foreign office today and conferred with Foreign Minister Del Casse relative to the course of the Washington cabinet. Yesterday M. Del Casse said negotiations were now progressing at Tangier and at Fez, the chief reliance being the sultan's yielding before the united representations of France, Great Britain and the United States.

The Figaro today, discussing the action of the Washington cabinet, makes a strong appeal to the French government to adopt decisive measures to end the brigandage, pillage and anarchy in Morocco, and calls attention to the clause in the Franco-British treaty by which France undertakes to guard the tranquility of Morocco. The paper declares French policy henceforth should be one of energetic action, which should rescue Morocco from its chronic condition of anarchy and barbarism. The officials speak approvingly of the Figaro's suggestion, as indicating a general acceptance of the view that France has the right to deal decisively toward Morocco. However, it is recognized that such steps must necessarily be cautious, owing to the claims and interests of other powers, particularly Spain, in Morocco.

View of the Sacred City of China.



The Forbidden City of China, known as the "Mystery of the Ages," is thousands of years old. A singular feature is the marble slabs some of them eighteen feet in length and fully six feet wide, weighing many tons, which extend parallel with the marble stairs that run to the first landing of the temples.

These slabs are deeply carved with the imperial five-clawed dragon of the Chinese Empire. There is no marble in the Pe-Chi-Li province, so these immense pieces of marble must have been transported hundreds of miles to the home of the Chinese emperor. How they were moved, and the time employed in carting them this distance—for they doubtless came from Mongolia—is indeed a mystery which the Chinese themselves cannot explain.

In the imperial gardens of the Forbidden City are many trees held together with iron bands, so old have they become. These trees grow in the southern provinces, and were doubtless planted in the Forbidden City before the birth of Christ. Another ancient curiosity is a totem pole carved with many strange hieroglyphics. The Chinese say that it was made so many years ago that the mind cannot count them.

It is stated at the State department that several days will elapse before the result of the efforts of the French agents in behalf of Ion Perdicaris, the captive of the Morocco bandits, can be known. Reports that other tribal chieftains are talking about kidnaping Europeans tends to confirm the officials here in their original reluctance to compound a felony by paying ransom and thus encourage kidnaping.

When the European squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Jewell, joins the South Atlantic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Chadwick, at Tangier, Admiral Chadwick will have command of the combined fleet of seven vessels. He ranks Rear Admiral Jewell by virtue of seniority of service and moreover he has been specially charged by the Navy department with the conduct of the naval operation in connection with the Perdicaris case.

It is stated that Consul General Cummere has been cabled to inform the Moorish government that regardless of the action of any other government, the United States government would insist that the bandit Raisouli be held personally responsible for the safety of Perdicaris, and that if any harm comes to the captive our government will demand the capture and execution of Raisouli. To make sure that this important message reaches the Moorish government, and through its agents, the bandit chief, the state department has also cabled the same message to Ambasador Choate, in London. Mr. Choate is expected to see that it reaches the British minister at Tangier, through the British foreign office, and that in due course it is brought to the attention of the Moorish government.

Tangier, Morocco, June 2.—The Italian third-class cruiser Dogali arrived here today.

A delegation of chiefs of the Angerra tribe has left here to make a personal appeal to Raisuli, the bandit chief, to release Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley, "in order to prevent the debarkment and permanent occupation of Morocco by foreigners opposing the Moslem faith and the expulsion of native Mohammedans."

This mission is considered important as the Mohammedan chiefs unite in appeal to Raisuli not to endanger their religious supremacy in Morocco. The French government relies most upon the appeal to Mohammedan sentiment.

The natives are greatly excited by the arrival of so many foreign warships. They call all foreigners "Roumis," meaning infidels and they fear the "Roumis" are about to make a united effort to drive out those who are of the Mohammedan faith.

Rear Admiral Jewell and United States Consul General Gummere visited the representative of the Mohammed El Torres at noon and were saluted by the town battery. Mohammed returned the visit at the consulate, the flagship Olympia firing a salute in his honor.

Admiral Jewell subsequently called on the British minister.

Washington, June 4.—Admiral Chadwick today cabled to the navy department that the presence of the American fleet at Tangier has had a salutary influence, but that the community is in a state of great religious excitement.

The cablegram also reported that the Marietta, which was sent to Gibraltar for stores, has rejoined the fleet at Tangier: that an Italian man of war had arrived and that an English warship was expected to arrive at the Morocco port.

Admiral Chadwick's cablegram is understood to be in reply to certain criticisms, mainly from British sources, upon the wisdom of sending American warships to Morocco at this juncture. The British view is that the release of the kidnaped men, Perdicaris and Varley, can be more safely obtained by refraining from adding to the anti-foreign feeling of the Moors and that government has therefore so far sent to Moroccan waters nothing more formidable in a naval way than a small dispatch boat, the Surprise, and is relying entirely upon the efforts of the British minister resident.

The religious excitement mentioned as prevailing among the Moors is believed here to be incident primarily to one of the annual Mohammedan pilgrimages, occurring at this season. Undoubtedly however, the presence of the seven American warships at Tangier, with a promise of re-enforcements, if necessary, by the big battleship squadron, is regarded as threatening Moorish integrity and the Mohammedan religion, and has contributed to the excitement.

STOPPED BY GOVERNOR

Crowd Couldn't Get Its Money Back and Took a Riotous Revenge

St. Louis, June 6.—Incensed over their failure to see a "genuine Spanish bull fight," which the authorities had ordered stopped, a riot was started in the arena near the World's Fair grounds last evening by a crowd of 2,500 men and boys, who were unable to get their money back, and the building was burned to the ground. The price of admission charged was one dollar. Four men were placed under arrest by the authorities of St. Louis county, charged with destruction of property. The crowd, thinking these men were connected with the show, made an attempt to mob them, and in their encounter with the deputy sheriffs a number were roughly handled and some received scalp wounds. The building is said to have cost $25,000. It is a total loss.

The initial performance by the company of Spanish bull fighters had been advertised widely, but Governor Dockery, to whom numerous protests had been made by religious and humane societies, ordered that it should not be allowed to take place. Despite these orders, a large crowd assembled in the arena at the advertised time of opening. Before the regular performance a number of cowboys drove in some bulls, which they ran around the arena in true wild west style. The crowd soon became tired of this and called for the bull fight. The announcement was made that the bull fight would be proceeded with. As the matadors came into the ring a county official stepped up to the announcer and handed him a paper informing him that the proposed show could not take place. When this became known the crowd leaped into the arena and demanded the return of their money. Failing to get this, the crowd went to the office, which was located in a small building outside the arena, and began to stone the structure. This was followed by attempts to burn the arena, which is an immense building constructed of pine. Bits of burning paper were thrown at the woodwork and finally some one went inside and dropped a lighted match in a pile of hay in the arena. The whole structure was soon on fire and before long was in ruins.

A call was made for the fire department, but the single engine that responded stuck in the mud and there was nothing to stop the progress of the flames. The fire department of the World's Fair was called out to protect the exposition buildings, should it become necessary, but as the wind blew in another direction there was no danger.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Strikers Blow Up a Station on Cripple Creek Road.

Colorado Springs, Col., June 6.—An explosion at the Independence station of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad in the Cripple Creek district, early today, killed twelve men and injured ten others seriously.

The explosion undoubtedly was caused by dynamite which had been laid under the center of the depot platform and which was set off by an infernal machine.

The officials of the company and special detectives are now working on the case.

The Victor militia, under Captain Moore, has been ordered out and trouble is expected.

The miners killed and injured were all employed on the Findley property and had just come off shift. They were waiting to take the train home. It was their customary hour for taking the train and it is supposed that the mine was laid to catch these men.

A special train was sent from Cripple Creek as soon as the explosion was reported. Later came a full confirmation of the explosion and of the death of twelve men.

The special train unloaded the remains of the killed at the depot in Victor. Three wagons and a railroad truck were required to transport them to the morgue.

Detectives found the machine which set off the dynamite under the platform. It consists of a revolver and 300 feet of steel wire. The revolver was placed underneath the platform close to the powder. The other end of the wire was fastened to a chair leg, which was used as a lever from the cribbings of the Delmonico property. The whole district is aroused over the catastrophe and further trouble is feared. A number of first fights have already occurred. Guns will doubtless soon be brought into play if conditions remain as they are.

The train had not arrived at the Independence depot, but was within a short distance of it when the explosion occurred. About forty or fifty miners from the Shurtloff, Findlay and Lost Dollar mines had gathered at the depot platform, and they were blown into the air in every direction. One man's body, cut in two, was found one hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. Seven bodies were laid out together, and the remnants of others were secured as fast as possible. On account of the terrible nature of their wounds, identification was difficult.

Charles Rector, of the Shurtloff mine, describing the scene, said:

"There were about fifty or sixty of us waiting for our train, which was coming up the track a few hundred feet distant. A number of miners who had not yet reached the depot, were running toward it with their dinner buckets in hand. The train approached the depot at a moderate rate, and the crowd on the platform began to move around to secure points of vantage in getting aboard as soon as the train stopped. At this moment a great explosion occurred right under our feet. The impact shook the buildings in the town, and everything became absolutely dark. A few moments later the groans of the injured were heard, and people came running from residences and stores to the scene. I was uninjured. The depot, platform and the surrounding objects were rent into splinters. The work of rescue was begun at once. Six badly wounded miners were picked up at different points near the scene, and were quickly carried to the train and sent to Victor. The dead were found after much difficulty. There was almost total darkness in the vicinity."

The train was in charge of Engineer W. W. Rush and Fireman James Gardner, who escaped unhurt. The train consisted of two large passenger coaches, and was without passengers, as this was the first trip of the morning, and Independence was the first station where passengers were expected.

It is supposed that at least 200 pounds of dynamite must have been used to produce such an explosion. The depot was destroyed. On the ground where it stood there is a great hole as if made by an earthquake. The shock of the explosion was felt in every direction. The miners who stood on the platform were literally shot far into the air. The theory of accident is scouted by every one.

Independence is about six miles from the city of Cripple Creek by rail. A special train carrying physicians was dispatched to the scene of the explosion and the injured were taken to the Victor hospital. Sheriff Robertson with deputies and police officers of both Cripple Creek and Victor went to Independence on the special train and immediately began a careful search for clues to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Although the strike of union miners in the Cripple Creek district, which began August 10, 1903, and which led to the declaration of martial law in Telluride county by Gov. Peabody, is still in effect, good order has been maintained for the last six months and military rule has been suspended and all troops withdrawn. The mine owners, with the exception of the Portland company, claim to have as many men working as they need and they require all miners to renounce allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners before giving them employment. A committee, appointed by the federation now in session at Denver, to investigate the situation in the district, visited the camp last week. Chas. H. Moyer, president of the federation, is in jail at Telluride, which is under martial law, being held as a military prisoner by Gov. Peabody, who charges him with inciting insurrection and rebellion. Telluride is in southwestern Colorado, and is about 400 miles from Cripple Creek. The strikes in the metalliferous mines of Colorado were ordered by the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners for the purpose of cutting off the ore supply of mills and smelters at which an eight-hour day was refused to the employes.

Most of the killed and injured were non-union miners employed in the Findlay mine, which is controlled by A. E. Carleton, president of the First National bank, a man prominent in the councils of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' association.

The conspirators evidently did not wish to kill or injure any of the crew in charge of the train which the ill-fated miners intended to take for their homes in Victor and Cripple Creek.

When within 75 feet of the depot at Independence, the engine whistle sounded as a signal for the men at the depot to get ready to board and to warn any laggards to make haste if they wished to catch the train.

The whistle was the death signal, for no sooner had the shrill blast sounded than a muffled roar was heard and the mountain trembled as if rocked by an earthquake. The train, which was running very slowly, was brought to a sudden stop by the engineer and members of the train crew ran hastily forward to investigate. They were horror-stricken at the sight that greeted their eyes, a spectacle made all the more grewsome by the sickly flickering lights from the lanterns and burning torches carried by the railroad men. It took only a few seconds for the trainmen to appreciate the terrible situation, and messengers were hurried away for assistance.

The scene about the depot was sickening. Portions of human bodies were scattered over the right of way, and in the twenty foot hole made by the explosion were found severed skulls, arms, legs and hands. Every object within a radius of fifty feet from the hole is bespattered with blood.

When news of the disaster reached Victor, Mayor Franklin ordered out Company L, Colorado National Guard, and the soldiers are now on duty at the scene.

To Cure Consumption.

Chicago, June 3.—With the object of demonstrating that pulmonary consumption, if not too far advanced, can be cured in the climate of Illinois, a tent colony is about to be established at Ottawa, Illinois, under the care of the Illinois Medical society.

ELECTRIC COLLISION.

Fatal Smashup on the Lake Shore Trolley Line.

Norwalk, O., June 4.—The coroner's inquest threw considerable additional light upon the frightful accident that occurred Thursday afternoon on the Lake Shore Electric railway near Wells' Corners, in which six men were killed. At the inquest both the conductor and motorman of the ill-fated limited, and also the conductor of the express car, testified. The chief train dispatcher of the Toledo division explained the system the road has of keeping track of its trains.

At the inquest the facts were brought out that the limited had received orders at Norwalk to proceed straight through to Berlin Heights, and not to stop at siding No. 66, which is just west of the point where the collision occurred. The express received no orders at Berlin Heights, for the order that the limited was to come straight through to that point was not received until after the express had left. The express is a second-class train, and as such should have kept out of the limited's way, according to the rules of the company.

The conductor of the express, in his testimony before the coroner, stated that he had seven minutes to make the six miles from Berlin Heights to siding No. 66. On this run he made one stop of at least thirty seconds at Berlinville. The regular running time of the regular trains is eleven minutes for this distance, although the limited is only allowed five minutes.

The coroner will conclude the inquest on Monday, when he will take the deposition of the motorman of the express car, who was badly injured. It is not likely that anyone will be held accountable for the wreck, although the evidence, according to Prosecuting Attorney Wickham, clearly shows that the express tried to make the seven miles in too short a time, and that one of the rules of the company was violated, which states that all express cars must allow five minutes for meeting regular first-class trains.

Conductor Coons, of the express, testified that he had his watch out at the bridge, which is 500 feet from the scene of the accident, and it was then 4:35 o'clock. He had just one minute to make the crossing, being due there at 4:36 o'clock.

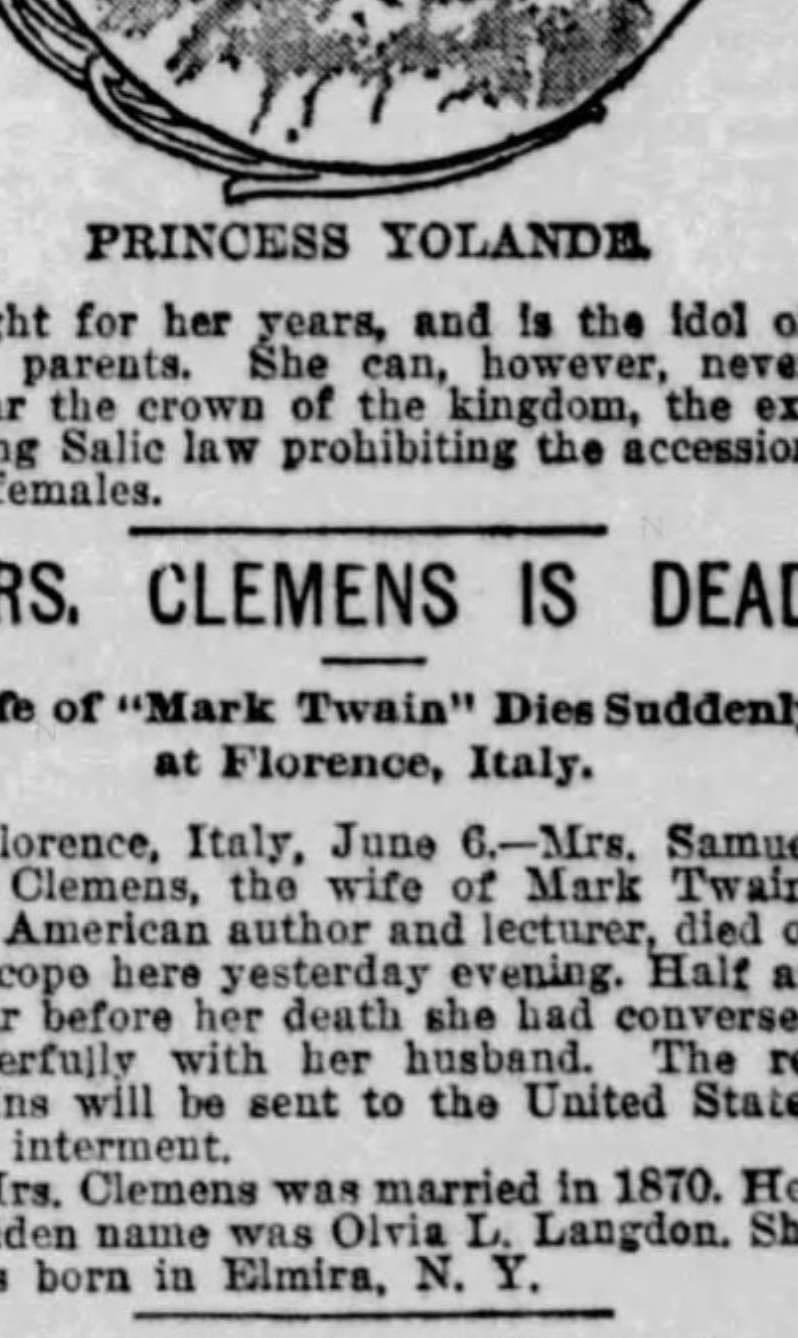
It was further brought out at the inquest that both trains were running at as high rate of speed as possible. Motorman Beebe, of the limited, calculating the speed of his car at fifty-five miles an hour.

All but six of the injured were able to return to their homes, thankful that they had escaped serious injury. Among them were Miss Obermiller and her little adopted daughter, Gertrude, of Lake avenue, Cleveland.

The most seriously injured man is M. McDonald, of the Norvello, Cleveland. He has internal injuries and is badly cut on the head. The doctors believe that he will live, although the chances are very slim. He is being cared for by his wife, and by two trained nurses from Cleveland. The other injured are getting along well and no fears are entertained of their speedy recovery. Motorman Sturgeon, of the express, was quite painfully injured, but the injuries are not serious.

HER THIRD BIRTHDAY.

Rome, June 1.—There were great rejoicings in the royal nursery at the Quirinal today in celebration of the third birthday of little Princess Yolande. The little princess is the elder daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Helena, who were married October 24, 1896. Princess Yolande is exceedingly bright for her years, and is the idol of her parents. She can, however, never wear the crown of the kingdom, the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females.



PRINCESS YOLANDE.

MRS. CLEMENS IS DEAD

Wife of "Mark Twain" Dies Suddenly at Florence, Italy.

Florence, Italy, June 6.—Mrs. Samuel M. Clemens, the wife of Mark Twain, the American author and lecturer, died of syncope here yesterday evening. Half an hour before her death she had conversed cheerfully with her husband. The remains will be sent to the United States for interment.

Mrs. Clemens was married in 1870. Her maiden name was Olvia L. Langdon. She was born in Elmira, N. Y.

Experts Sent to Texas.

Washington, June 1.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has telegraphed expert entomologists of the department to visit Bexar county, Texas, and make a thorough investigation of two fields of cotton which are said to have been entirely cleared of the boll weevil by the aid of ants.

MAC'S LUCK

The Young Woman Reporter's Story.

The following food tale, written by a clever young newspaper woman is a true story that came under her personal observation.

"I have been with the —— (a paper in a California town) for nine years, and Mac has been with us all that time, and I do not know how much longer. Mac's full name is MacClellan. Before the Linotypes came in he was a good printer, and was one of the first to learn the machine, and is now at about the age of 42, one of our very fastest operators.

"Last winter and the winter before, Mac, probably from constant night work and improper food, got badly run down, could not eat much, what little he did eat did not do him much good and he always complained he could not keep warm.

"I missed him for awhile until yesterday I overtook him on the street going toward the office, and hardly knew the man; had it not been for the familiar walk I should surely have passed without recognizing him. He was stout, his face was round and ruddy, and his eyes bright as I had never seen them before.

"I said, 'Mac, I hardly knew you, what on earth have you been doing to get so fat?' He replied 'Grape-Nuts, nothing else. I started in on Grape-Nuts food three months ago when I weighed 126 and was feeling miserable, but now I weigh 160 and feel better than I ever felt in my life. I quit my old diet and went on Grape-Nuts and that's the whole story.'" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Exercise is necessary, but there's no nourishment in it and proper food alone can supply that. Grape-Nuts for 10 days is a pleasant trial and proves big things. There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY. Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

MAIDEN Wealthy, alone, wants kind husband with out delay. No objection to poor man if honest. Address Hays, Ogden Ave. cor. Robey, Chicago.

HANDSOME WIDOW, VERY WEALTHY, owns beautiful home and large income, wants immediately good, honest husband. Address, ALLA, 202 Washington St., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35c; best seller; 200 per cent profit; write today for terms and territory. F. R. GREENE, 115 Lake St., Chicago.

$35 PER WEEK AND ALL EXPENSES to man with rig to introduce our Poultry Goods; send stamp EUREKA MANFG. CO., Dept Y Sarasota, Texas

$100. to $300. MONTHLY. Men and women. Salesmen, Managers and General Agents. Delightful business year round. Hustlers getting rich. Write today for brand-new plan and Special Offer this month. 100 per cent profits. No risk. Goods well advertised. National reputation. Fully guaranteed. Customers delighted. We're an old firm, capital $100,000.00. Catalogue FREE. Any energetic man or woman can get good position, paying big wages. WORLD MFG. CO., 81 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EPILEPSY AND FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness or have children, relatives or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
94 Pine Street, New York City.

DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Charles S. Deneen, of Chicago, Won the Nomination.

Springfield, Ill., June 4.—By making a combination with Charles S. Deneen, L. Y. Sherman, Howland J. Hamlin and John H. Pierce, Governor Yates yesterday broke the deadlock in the Republican state convention and brought about the nomination of Deneen for governor. The nomination was made on the 79th ballot, which stood: Yates, 1; Lowden, 522½; Deneen, 957½; Warner, 21.

The combination was the result of a series of conferences which were held during the morning and which were participated in by Yates, Deneen, Hamlin, Sherman and Pierce. The agreement had not been consummated when the convention met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and the Yates and Deneen people forced a recess until 2 p. m.

Then the parties to the combination met and finally agreed upon Deneen as the candidate. When the convention reconvened Yates, Hamlin and Sherman withdrew their names from the consideration of the delegates and urged their friends to vote for Deneen.

When the 79th roll call was ordered and Adams county led off with "one vote for Yates and nineteen for Deneen" the wildest excitement prevailed. As the call proceeded it became evident that the new combination in Illinois politics would win, but the original Lowden men for the most part remained firm and went down to defeat with him. When the call was completed Lowden moved to make the nomination unanimous, and Chairman Cannon declared the motion carried. All of the pent-up enthusiasm of the delegates manifested itself as Deneen came to the platform and briefly thanked the convention for the honor. In response to the demands of the assemblage, Col. Lowden made an address, pledging his support to the ticket. The convention now took up the nomination of a candidate for lieutenant governor, but the leaders of the new combination were not prepared for this and a recess was taken until 8 p. m. In the meantime the parties to the combination which had nominated Deneen met at the executive mansion and prepared a slate for the remainder of the ticket.

At the evening session the making up of the ticket was rapidly proceeded with. L. Y. Sherman, of McDonough, was nominated for lieutenant governor; James A. Rose, of Golconda, (present incumbent) for secretary of state; Len Small, of Kankakee, for state treasurer; James S. McCullough, of Champaign, (present incumbent) for state auditor; W. H. Stead, of Ottawa, for attorney general.

University trustees, Mrs. Mary Busey, Champaign; Charles Davidson, Chicago; W. L. Abbott, Chicago.

The ticket went through according to the slate agreed upon at the executive mansion conference, except in the case of B. M. Chiperfield, whom W. H. Stead defeated for attorney general.

THIBETANS CHOOSE WAR

Defy British Advance and Concentrate for Defense.

New York, June 6.—A dispatch from the correspondent of the London Times at Gyang-Tse, Thibet, says a letter from Colonel Younghusband, of the British mission, to the Thibetans demanding that the Amban come to Gyang-Tse with qualified Thibetan representatives to settle the outstanding differences before June 25, has been returned unopened and without comment.

The Thibetans have, therefore, the correspondent says, deliberately chosen war. The Thibetans are now concentrating in the monastery and the town of Gyang-Tse. Another concentration is rumored between Ralung and Khang-Ma.

The present intention of the Thibetans is to prevent Brig. Gen. MacDonald from arriving at Gyang-Tse and it is possible that recent experiences have taught the enemy how to make his advance a matter of greater difficulty than it was the first time.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

Fatalities From Distillery Explosion and Fire.

Peoria, Ill., June 6.—Instead of nine dead as at first reported, it is now known that fourteen men lost their lives in the fire and explosion at the Corning distillery Saturday afternoon. Eight bodies were recovered from the ruins yesterday and others today.

BIG FLOODS IN KANSAS

People Driven From Homes and Crops Ruined.

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—All Kansas rivers, except the Walnut and the Verdigris, in the southern part of the state, continued to fall today. The rivers named are rising slowly and are driving families from the lowlands around Arkansas City and Coffeyville, but it is not believed that the streams can go much higher.

The water has been over the wheat, corn and alfalfa fields so long that crops are completely ruined. Train service is still demoralized in the southern part of the state.

Former Lieut. Governor Dead.

Des Moines, Ia., June 2.—Former Lieutenant Governor Benjamin F. Gue died suddenly yesterday of heart failure, aged 76. Mr. Gue came here in the early fifties from Greene county, N. Y., where he was born and educated, and at once became active in Iowa public affairs. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and was elected by it to the upper and lower branches of the state legislature at different times, and was made lieutenant governor in 1865.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton
Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Each man must seek and find truth for himself and in his own way, and only that truth which he finds and makes his own has any value to him or affects his character. Mere assent or unwilling consent to what others believe to be truth is utterly valueless to him.

Thursday.

We help others so much more when we do not disconcert them by our own ills which grow small when we do not worry over them.

Friday.

There is always a best way of doing everything, if it be to boil an egg. Let us seek it.

Saturday.

The recipe for perpetual ignorance is: Be satisfied with your opinions and content with your knowledge.

Sunday

Religion is no haggard or stern monitress waving you from enjoyment; she is a strong angel leading you to a noble joy.

Monday.

Do not, like the man who is climbing a mountain and wishes at every step that he was at the top, long to see time pass by. The end of the cycle comes soon enough; try to have your work complete before it rolls around.

Tuesday.

There is nothing in life which has not its lesson for us, or its gift.

What Is Meant by Right Thinking. Manifest Effect Upon the Life

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Outward far our vision turning, in the distance do we see
Shining in immortal beauty, the blue waves of Galilee?
Do we see the Master walking on the waters there afar?
Do we catch the light that shineth from the never-setting Star?
By that Star life's course is guided: earnest workers all may tell
How, amid the common duties, still is wrought the miracle.
—From Dreamland Sent.

What do you mean by right thinking?

This is the question that has come again to me recently, and with an earnestness which challenges an answer, although I have answered it more than once before.

First and foremost, and to state it briefly, it is to hold fast to thoughts of love, charity, good will, and kindness towards everybody and everything entering into our individual worlds. It is to banish those of envy, hatred, malice, and revenge so far as is possible—and that in time will prove to be entirely—out of the mind, seeing and believing only the best in all with whom we come in contact. It is to resist anger as we would resist deadly poison, for its effect upon both the self and its instrument, the body, though not so immediately visible, is in the end as destructive.

It is sometimes hard to see the good when the bad seems so much more pronounced and aggressive, yet if it is sought persistently, it will often be found and frequently in unexpected measure. Very few, indeed, are the human beings who are not susceptible to thoughts and words of kindness if they are genuine.

The effect of right thinking upon others is not, however, what we are now considering, so much as to learn in what it consists, and of its effect upon the thinker. Besides this attitude of good will toward others, that must be held mentally, optimism should be incorporated in the very basis of everything that is built into thought and action. Banish fear; turn the back upon worry. They are always sources of weakness as I have said over and over again, and do not need to talk about further at this time. You may be absolutely sure, though, that they form no part of the substance of right thinking, but pull down and destroy what tends to health and vigor of brain and body.

Another element that is of great value in this building process which means so much in the present and future of the individual, is the habit of looking for and seeing the beautiful in nature. If one has not already gained this power of perception, this exquisite month of June, with its glory of foliage and flowers, its blue skies and golden sunshine, is a time above many to make the experiment and see how the thought is thus touched to gladness.

What these things bring of pleasure and happiness, when they are woven into the warp and woof of daily thinking, is very prettily set forth by one of the characters in Ellen Glasgow's brilliant novel entitled, Deliverance. An old crippled soldier, to whom his wounds have brought such limitations as to leave little power of action in his life, finds his greatest satisfaction in watching the changes in the outdoor world around him which each day brings, and thus quaintly expresses himself:

Look at that dandelion now—it has filled two hours chock full of thought and color for me when I might have been puling in doors and nagging at God Almighty about trifles. The time has been when I'd have walked right over that little flower and not seen it, and now it grows yellower each minute that I look at it, and each minute I see it better than I did before. There's nothing in life when you come to think of it—not Columbus setting out to sea, nor Napoleon starting on a march—more wonderful than that brave little blossom putting up the first of all through the earth.

You see what he meant, that beside the pleasure which the beauty of the golden flowers had brought to him, by letting his thought dwell upon it for the two hours which he might have filled "chock full" of murmuring and discontent, he had learned a lesson of courage which would help him to bear his cross bravely. The author showed, whether intentionally or otherwise, that turning the thought away from self to nature's wonderful mechanism, not only brings happiness but develops good in character. This is also a kind of thinking which we can easily prove to be "right" by its effect upon ourselves day by day.

To fill the mind with pictures of beauty both in nature and art, is one way of displacing thoughts of gloom, of discouragement, of anger, of malice, whose disintegrating power we do not half realize.

I do not wish to be understood that right thinking alone will make the life good and happy, but that it is the key to successful accomplishment and peaceful content underlying all action. To think aright and then calmly to neglect living in accordance with the thought is to absolutely fail in fulfillment of either desire or purpose. It is using power to the moment of objective creation, and then ceasing effort. Work has been done but not completed. Such completion may demand physical action, or the daily life may be its expression. In either case the same preparation is necessary.

A few words more regarding the optimism which seems to me necessary as a part of the mental equipment. It is made up largely of hope and this, some one has well named, "the tonic of the soul." The hopeless, the despairing, are never they who do the great things in the world. Every hopeful thought is a step towards the ideal. Every discouraged thought is a seed of failure. "One cannot too often lift the mind to the plane of loftiest possibility." And why? Because each time there is a gain in strength. Every glimpse of the ideal is an inspiration to further effort. That glimpse can only be obtained by looking, with Faith, forward and upward.

The right attitude to take always is that there is good for us in life. The necessity is to open by thought the door of our consciousness and let it enter in. Later it must manifest outwardly. This possibility becomes to us a certainty when we realize that Good is everywhere because God is omnipresent.

It must be remembered, however, that the attainments which are the product of right thinking are not instantaneously visible. Round by round of the ladder we must climb, making our gains successively. Yet these gains are absolutely certain if we do not insistently falter and look backward. It is the Star of which the poet sang, upon which we are to fix our gaze, for, to repeat a living truth—

By that Star life's course is guided: earnest seekers all may tell
How, amid the common duties, still is wrought the miracle.

It is wrought by working towards the ideal of a final perfect life, such as the Master visualized for the world nineteen hundred years ago. Let none be discouraged for He and other great souls have shown it to be possible.

The Cozy Corner

DORA HOLT MAKES A SUGGESTION

Dear Cozy Corner Friends: I come in for a little chat this morning, and first, let me say to "Dorothy" that her letter reminded me of three happy years I spent in California.

Sisters of the Cozy Corner, do you ever notice what those young folks in the M. G. R. say? I have to laugh sometimes, though they are a real smart lot of young folks, take them all in all. For instance, that letter from "Sunflower Kid" reminded me of a minister who said that when he was a boy he thought that his father's farm and the farm that adjoined it, were just as large as the world was.

I wonder if "Sunflower Kid" ever saw or heard of the "Blow out?" A few years ago I lived in Rock county, Nebraska, and a mile and a half southwest of us was a hill called the "Big Blower." It was simply a pile of sand covering about two acres of land, and was almost as high as a three story building.

The sand was loose, and the Nebraska breezes kept blowing it until it made a hole in the top large enough to take in a very large building. There were, of course, a great many people who visited this mountain out of curiosity, and in one party was a tall, slender young man from Kentucky, who said (in a boastful way), "watch me turn a somersault." He gave one turn, and the sand and steep side of the hill did the rest; he did not stop turning until he reached the bottom and then had the pleasure of walking up to the top of the slipping, ever changing sand. He made more fun for his friends than he had counted on.

I have heard that the "Blow-out" has since grassed over, but I can never forget the blizzards and hot winds we experienced in Nebraska, and am ready to say that Indiana is plenty good enough for me.

And then that "Oregon Bach;" if he wants a wife to do his house and farm work, why on earth does he go to the school teachers, who have spent all of their lives in studying books? He had better look on a farm for such a wife, but he must remember that in most parts of the west the men do the milking and such work, instead of expecting their wives to do it.

This correspondent is like a young man I once heard of who advertised for a wife, telling what she must be able to do, etc. He received, in answer, about a bushel of letters, and one girl told him that she could make bread so light that one could see to go to bed by it on a dark night, thus saving lamp oil.

I was very sorry to hear of the death of "Jeffry," for he wrote us good and helpful letters. In reply to "Scotch Lassie," when she says she wishes there were more English women here, so the servant girls could be taught better. I would say that I think the fault is mostly because there are so many such mistresses here now.

I wish we could have a reunion in the Cozy Corner of all of the Indiana correspondents; that each one would come with a little story or statement, that would be interesting to read, and each one give their home county. Could we all get to The Blade office for a reunion on the 30th of June? And will Miss Bouton give us the space at that time?—"Dora Holt."

All who may wish to attend such a reunion will be very welcome, but letters for that date must be received at this office by June 13th. Is there any other state, or states, who would like to fix a date for a similar reunion this summer, or it might be a state picnic?

ANSWERS A QUESTION.

I wish to speak a few words in reply to the question asked by H. Greely Miller—"Where shall the line of dress be drawn?" In the first place, I think that we should be temperate in dress and never allow it to become a paramount consideration. When we do this, we lose our individuality and the old vulgarism—"Hello, dress, where is Miss Blank?" is apt to recur to the mind of anyone meeting us.

On the other hand, I think it a positive duty to be at all times becomingly arrayed, and that we have only ourselves to consider; we are to wear the things that are becoming and be comfortable in the consciousness that we have nothing about us that can grate upon the nerves of artistic people whom we may meet. How many times many of us have been inclined to weep at the contemplation of a lovely red dress disgracing the form of a blonde—a dress that would have enhanced the beauty of a brunette.

I have heard a loving mother say, "Ah, well, I am satisfied with the dress of my girls if they only look neat." She never thought how much it might add to the satisfaction of the girls themselves if they were becomingly dressed, as well as neatly. I think one should consider in buying a garment—no matter if it is only a plain print for a morning gown, whether it will be becoming in color to her, and I also think we should study the harmony of colors so that we may know what is best adapted to our complexion.

If we are to associate with those who are poorer than we are, it is still our duty to dress as well and becomingly as possible; of course in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

This, according to my ideas, and my conscience, will not be overstepping the bounds of Christian duty toward our neighbor.—"East Tennessee."

WHO WILL ANSWER?

"A Subscriber" asks for information regarding the growing, cooking and serving of Okra. Possibly some of our southern friends will give him the desired information.

"Inquirer" is informed that the use of cold coffee on her hair will darken it so the grey hairs will not be noticeable, and coffee being a deodorizer, will not have the "hostile smell" that accompanies the use of restoratives containing sulphur; at any rate, she will know what she is using.

I do not believe there is anything yet discovered that will restore—permanently—hair to its original color, unless the color was a dirty yellow.—M. M. B.

If troubled with bed-bugs stir into a quart bowl of kerosene a tablespoonful of black pepper; let this stand over night and in the morning apply to "all parts affected" with a paint brush, or feather. If this is used thoroughly once, you will never again see a bed-bug, either dead or alive.—Susan.

An old, worn silver thimble is the best for use when doing silk embroidery, as it will not roughen the silk thread as a newer and rougher surface will.

THE COOK'S OFFERING.

Rhubarb Cobbler.

Line a shallow baking dish with a rich, biscuit dough rolled half an inch thick, and fill with rhubarb, chopped quite fine; sprinkle with sugar, cover with the dough and bake for half or three-quarters of an hour in a quick oven. Serve warm with cream and sugar.

Rhubarb Sauce.

Cut, in small pieces, enough rhubarb to make one pint; cook with two cupfuls of sugar and the rind of a small lemon. When soft, rub through a sieve and as soon as it is cold, stir in a cupful of whipped cream. Serve very cold in sherbet glasses.

To serve with a salad take strips of bread dough when it is ready for the oven, cut them about half an inch wide and two inches long, drop into boiling fat and fry a delicate brown. Serve hot.

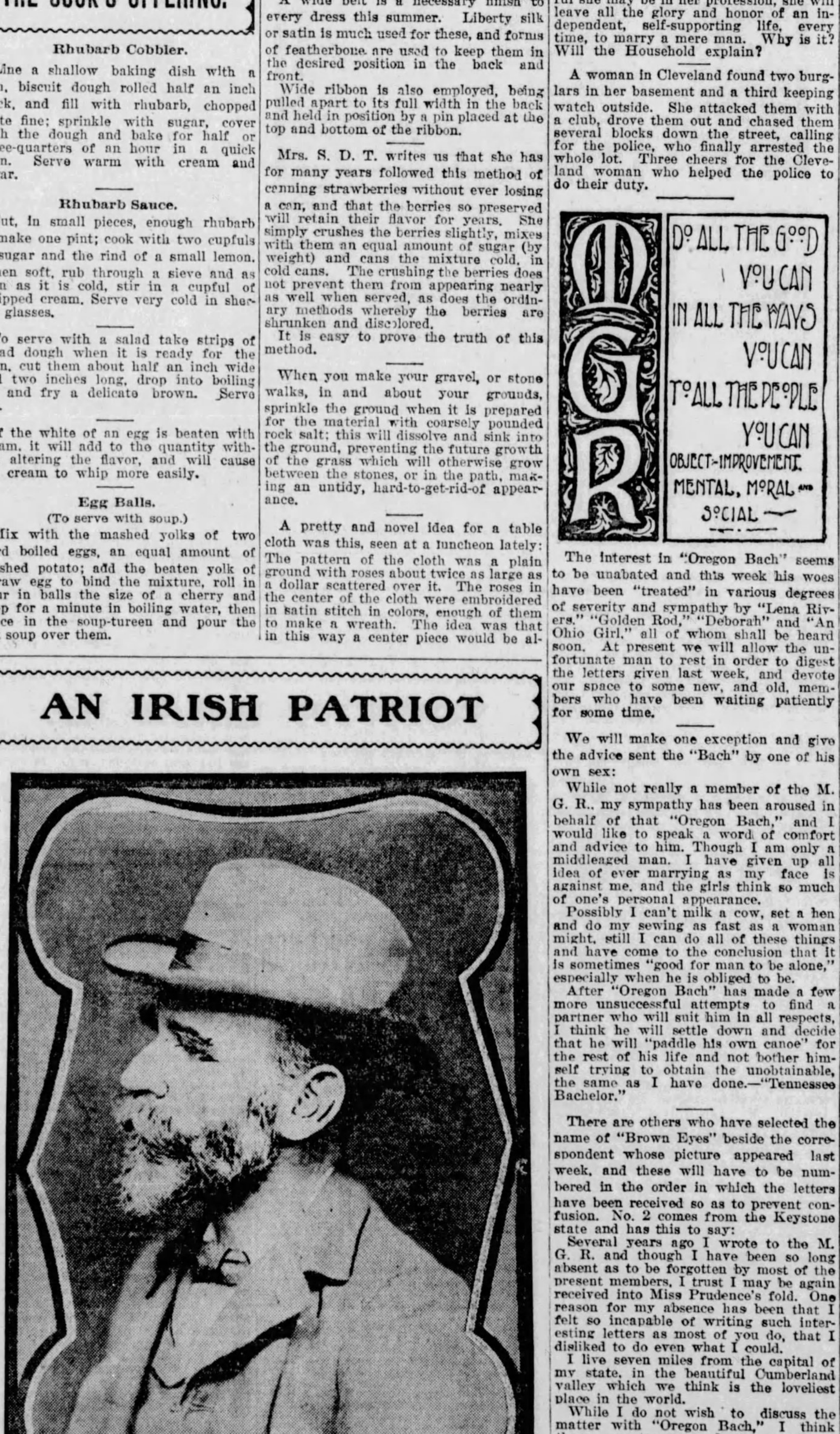
If the white of an egg is beaten with cream, it will add to the quantity without altering the flavor, and will cause the cream to whip more easily.

Egg Balls.

(To serve with soup.)

Mix with the mashed yolks of two hard boiled eggs, an equal amount of mashed potato; add the beaten yolk of a raw egg to bind the mixture, roll in flour in balls the size of a cherry and drop for a minute in boiling water, then place in the soup-tureen and pour the hot soup over them.

AN IRISH PATRIOT


MICHAEL DAVITT.

The life of Michael Davitt, whose book, "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland," has just been published by the Harpers, runs like a romance. He was born in Ireland in 1846. At the age of seven he had his first experience of being evicted by a landlord. At ten he was working in a Lancashire cotton mill, where he suffered the loss of his right arm in the machinery. Thus handicapped, he became successively a newsboy, a printer's devil, and an assistant letter carrier. He joined the Fenian Brotherhood and after five years was arrested and tried for treason-felony and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. In '77 he was released as a "ticket-of-leave" man; but, so far from taking any warning from this experience, he joined Parnell and other agitators and founded with them the Irish Land League. Several times he landed again in prison for short terms. His parliamentary career has been a stormy one, owing to the opposition of enemies. He is the author of several other volumes, but "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland" sums up the valuable results of the life work of Parnell, Davitt, and their fellow-agitators.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Next to the wedding gown, every girl is most interested in her dress for her commencement, or her "coming out" into society, and the same dress can be worn on both of these occasions. These gowns are made of some sheer, white material, and this season with plenty of shirrings and gathers and tucks, with a lavish display of lace.

A pretty and not expensive material is Persian lawn which readily adapts itself to the present styles, and should be made up with a blouse waist, round yoke and sleeve-cap of inserting and lace, and a five or seven-gored skirt trimmed with a shirred flounce, with a lace band above it.

The round yoke generally used on these gowns is made in this way:

Cut a pattern of both yoke and stock, from rather stiff paper and sew the stock to the yoke. Baste the first row of insertion close to the bottom of the stock, allowing it to lie smooth at the lower edge, as must each row, in order that the yoke may be properly shaped. When all rows of insertion are basted on, they are overhanded together, or fastened together with a fancy stitch in white or colored silk. The pattern is then cut away and the yoke placed over one of the dress material, lined with a contrasting color, or sewn to the dress with no lining.

The stock may be omitted if desired and the neck of the yoke finished with a row of slightly fulled lace. This style is more comfortable in warm weather, and is becoming to girls who have pretty necks, but should be avoided by those whose necks are thin, or very long.

A wide belt is a necessary finish to every dress this summer. Liberty silk or satin is much used for these, and forms of featherbone are used to keep them in the desired position in the back and front.

Wide ribbon is also employed, being pulled apart to its full width in the back and held in position by a pin placed at the top and bottom of the ribbon.

Mrs. S. D. T. writes us that she has for many years followed this method of canning strawberries without ever losing a can, and that the berries so preserved will retain their flavor for years. She simply crushes the berries slightly, mixes with them an equal amount of sugar (by weight) and cans the mixture cold, in cold cans. The crushing the berries does not prevent them from appearing nearly as well when served, as does the ordinary methods whereby the berries are shrunken and discolored.

It is easy to prove the truth of this method.

When you make your gravel, or stone walks, in and about your grounds, sprinkle the ground when it is prepared for the material with coarsely pounded rock salt; this will dissolve and sink into the ground, preventing the future growth of the grass which will otherwise grow between the stones, or in the path, making an untidy, hard-to-get-rid-of appearance.

A pretty and novel idea for a table cloth was this, seen at a luncheon lately: The pattern of the cloth was a plain ground with roses about twice as large as a dollar scattered over it. The roses in the center of the cloth were embroidered in satin stitch in colors, enough of them to make a wreath. The idea was that in this way a center piece would be always provided whenever the cloth was in use.

Other roses in the cloth were also embroidered to give the appearance of their having been scattered carelessly over the cloth. The effect was very pretty when the work was new, but it would not endure the handling of the average laundress, and so could not be used very frequently.

Dr. Dawson, of Michigan, advocates opposition to all military hats, brass buttons and military emblems on women and children's clothing, in the interest of the advocates of peace and arbitration movement. "Let all clothing be such as will indicate peace," says the good doctor.

While we are following these suggestions, let us all cultivate a more peaceful taste in dress than is exhibited by some in other particulars than brass buttons. Brass buttons and military trimmings are not the only features of fashionable dress that cause thoughts of war—domestic war, at least—in the bosoms of a quiet, peace loving community.

An association of women in Hamburg are asking for a law to forbid teachers and girls in schools to wear corsets. Next!

"Dr. Lelia McKee, who for sixteen years has been a most faithful and efficient president of the Western College for Women, at Oxford, has resigned her position and will marry a prominent business man of Kansas City."

And so it goes; no matter how hard a woman may work to fit herself to become self-supporting, no matter how successful she may be in her profession, she will leave all the glory and honor of an independent, self-supporting life, every time, to marry a mere man. Why is it? Will the Household explain?

A woman in Cleveland found two burglars in her basement and a third keeping watch outside. She attacked them with a club, drove them out and chased them several blocks down the street, calling for the police, who finally arrested the whole lot. Three cheers for the Cleveland woman who helped the police to do their duty.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

The interest in "Oregon Bach" seems to be unabated and this week his woes have been "treated" in various degrees of severity and sympathy by "Lena Rivers," "Golden Rod," "Deborah" and "An Ohio Girl," all of whom shall be heard soon. At present we will allow the unfortunate man to rest in order to digest the letters given last week, and devote our space to some new, and old, members who have been waiting patiently for some time.

We will make one exception and give the advice sent the "Bach" by one of his own sex:

While not really a member of the M. G. R., my sympathy has been aroused in behalf of that "Oregon Bach," and I would like to speak a word of comfort and advice to him. Though I am only a middleaged man. I have given up all idea of ever marrying as my face is against me, and the girls think so much of one's personal appearance.

Possibly I can't milk a cow, set a hen and do my sewing as fast as a woman might, still I can do all of these things and have come to the conclusion that it is sometimes "good for man to be alone," especially when he is obliged to be.

After "Oregon Bach" has made a few more unsuccessful attempts to find a partner who will suit him in all respects, I think he will settle down and decide that he will "paddle his own canoe" for the rest of his life and not bother himself trying to obtain the unobtainable, the same as I have done.—"Tennessee Bachelor."

There are others who have selected the name of "Brown Eyes" beside the correspondent whose picture appeared last week, and these will have to be numbered in the order in which the letters have been received so as to prevent confusion. No. 2 comes from the Keystone state and has this to say:

Several years ago I wrote to the M. G. R. and though I have been so long absent as to be forgotten by most of the present members, I trust I may be again received into Miss Prudence's fold. One reason for my absence has been that I felt so incapable of writing such interesting letters as most of you do, that I disliked to do even what I could.

I live seven miles from the capital of my state, in the beautiful Cumberland valley which we think is the loveliest place in the world.

While I do not wish to discuss the matter with "Oregon Bach," I think there are too many hasty marriages made, and if both men and women would give more time and thought to preparation for the married life there would be far fewer divorces and unhappy families.—"Brown Eyes No. 2," Pa.

I am afraid if I do not write at least once a year I shall lose my membership in the M. G. R., so I will spend a part of this lovely May day in telling you how much we are all enjoying the warm weather after the long, cold winter.

Since I last write you, I have joined the army of school teachers to which so many of you already belong. As vacation time approaches, I am feeling very happy at the prospect of a rest, but like all teachers I shall be glad to take up my work again in the fall.

I surely do not expect to wait so long again between letters, but for now will say good bye.—"Mylrea," Wisconsin.

"A Virginia Girl" asks for admission, stating that she is "a farmer's daughter, but at present is employed as a clerk in the postoffice, and is in in doubt as to which is the harder position—a clerk or a teacher." She calls upon "Virginia Boy" to join her in singing the praises of their native state, and of the farmer boys and girls who call it home.

"Mountain Laurel" claims as the "best place in the world" a valley in East Tennessee, where coal, timber and potatoes, as well as the girls and boys, are seen at their best. She sympathizes with "Oregon Bach," and bids him not be discouraged, because he has "not yet seen all of the girls in the world."

An "Indiana Wild Flower" asks for admission, as does an "Illinois Farm Girl;" both will be welcome when one of them brings her name, which she forgot this time. "Roberta" not only asks to be admitted, but promises to "try, try, again," until she can write as interesting letters as "New England Girl" and others. This is a very laudable ambition, and "Roberta" has discovered the only successful method of attaining to her desire.

"Brown Eyes" No. 3, hails from Indiana, and says that she and her mother have "tried 'Oregon Bach's' pudding made of corn meal and beans," and that it was "real nice."

I was thrilled with admiration for Nebraska, when I read "Sunflower Kid's" description of that great state; it surely must be a delightful place to live in, but I cannot agree with him that "of the forty-five states in the Union, Nebraska is the grandest and the best."

From the report of the commissioner of agriculture, who has just returned from the St. Louis Exposition, in which we are all interested, we learn that the horticultural exhibit of Virginia exceeds that of all other states, except California, and that in all other exhibits Virginia stands foremost, so let all the Virginia M. G. R.'s join in a chorus of praise for old Virginia—she will never be found in the background.

"Thyra" says she is thinking of moving to this state; I should be delighted if it should be that she selected her future home in the beautiful southwestern part. I am glad to know that "Mother's Crutch" was a Virginian.

I think we should all enjoy an illustrated article while we are waiting for the next chapter of the serial, and would suggest that "J. W. B." send us another.

For "Illinois" I have much sympathy—a sympathy born of experience—I, too, have just lost my dear mother. I hope our friend's health will soon be restored and she will be able to send us one of her excellent letters. Best wishes for all.—"Maybeth," Va.

Is the Chaperon asking anything unreasonable when she mentions that, as her name is not spelled "Prudent" or "Prudense," nor yet "Prudents," it might be as well if her correspondents would spell it as it appears in The Blade nearly every week?

And the same Miss Prudence most gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a box of beautiful, fragrant violets from one of her girls. They arrived in good condition, and at the time of this writing were smiling down on the editorial desk as contentedly as if they had never made the long journey from New York.

MISS FRET AND MISS LAUGH.

Cries little Miss Fret,
In a very great pet:
"I hate this warm weather; it's horrid to tan.
It scorches my nose,
And it blisters my toes,
And wherever I go I must carry a fan."

Chirps little Miss Laugh:
"Why, I couldn't tell half
The fund I am having this bright summer day.
I sing through the hours,
And cull pretty flowers,
And ride like a queen in the sweet-smelling hay."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR MAY.
New York ....Metta
Solutions............W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a celebrated musician, born at Eisenach, Upper Saxony, in March, 1685. When he was ten years old his father died, and he sought the protection of an older brother, who died soon after, leaving him again destitute. To earn his living he entered the choir of St. Michael's, Luneburg, as a soprano singer. In 1703 he became court musician at Weimar, and, the following year, organist in a new church at Arnstadt. His reputation soon spread, and in 1708 he was appointed court organist at Weimar by the reigning duke. He worked hard to make himself a master of every branch of music, and in 1717 was made director of concerts, and six years later, director of music and cantor to St. Thomas' school, Leipsic, an appointment which he held to his death. His close studies affected his eyes, and an operation designed to benefit them left him totally blind, and hastened his death which occurred in July, 1750. With one exception he had no rival as an organist, and his compositions for that instrument have a deservedly high reputation, though they are for the most part too elaborate to become very popular.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—Sedate; decorous.
2.—A male relation.
3.—Science of sweet sounds.
4.—That which imparts motion.
5.—A choice or select body.
6.—A volatile oil used to adulterate Attar of Roses.
7.—To upbraid or torment.
8.—A native animal of Madagascar, about the size of a large cat.
9.—Denoting half-way. Used in music and painting.
10.—A statue, image, or effigy.

The finals denote what is much sought after in my primals.

DODE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I bought 90 shares of stock ($100 each) at 75%, and received a dividend of 10% in stock, and then sold out for 91%. How much did I gain?

W. C. MOLLETT.

4.—SHAKESPEAREAN SALAD.

1.—"I will a round, unvarnished tale deliver
Of my whole course of love."
2.—"I prithee, daughter, do not make me mad;
I will not trouble thee, my child; farewell!"
3.—"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly."
4.— "You must know,
Till the injurious Romans did extort
This tribute from us, we were free."
5.—"He jests at scars, that never felt a wound.
But, soft! What light through yonder window breaks!"
6.—"How fain would I have hated all mankind,
And thou redeemest thyself. But all save thee,
I fell with curses."
7.—"'Tis now the very witching time of night
When churchyards yawn—"

Each quotation is uttered by the hero of a separate tragedy of Shakespeare. One letter from the name of each of the first six will give the name of the seventh.

BELLE BURRITT.

5.—QUERY.

What and where is the oldest college in the United States, and when was it founded?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Laughter is the sun which drives winter from the human face."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of May 26.

1.—John Law.
2.—Words forming double acrostic: Giloh, Ishma, Sarid, Palti, Abiud. Primals, Gispa; finals, Hadid.
3.—336 rds. (See Chat.)
4.—"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
5.—Tantalus was a character noted in Greek mythology for the punishment he suffered in the lower world. He is said to have been the son of Zeus by Pluto, and his offense was the divulging of the divine counsels of the former, which had been communicated to him as secrets. In the lower world he was afflicted with a terrible thirst, and had to stand up to his neck in a lake, the waters of which receded whenever he tried to drink of them. Clusters of fruit hung over his head, which eluded his grasp when he tried to reach them, his mind being at the same time kept in a state of terror lest a huge rock suspended above his head and ever threatening to fall, should crush him. This constant terror and disappointment gave rise to the verb "tantalize," taken from the name of the victim.
6.—Frank L. Stanton wrote:
"There was never a star in the dark o' night
In the skies that were bending above me,
And never a lily that leaned to the light,
Till the Lord sent a woman to love me."

Chat.

The solution sent by Perry Cross to his problem answered today is:

4 score and 16 rods equal 96 rds. If the dogs have to gain 96 rds., and gain 6 rds. in running 21, they will have to gain as many times 21 as 6 is contained in 96, or 16. 21x16 equals 336 rds.

Helen was the "sole representative" of her sex in the 'Cademy today, while the "boys" present were George Vore, X. Y. Z., M. Shaw and Perry Cross.

W. P. E.'s monopoly of the "gallantry market" is to be disputed. X. Y. Z. says, "I do not intend to let W. P. E. play the gallant to Pauline any more."

The same pupil, in referring to "Schoolmistresses he has had," says he remembers that they can scold! Surely, X. Y. Z., you were not often scolded because of your handwriting, if it was at all like it is now.

Helen, your excuse for absence was a good one. The Schoolmistress knows how it is herself.

M. Shaw, you are very welcome in the 'Cademy, and your solution was excellent. Please come in often.

Perry Cross, you certainly deserve to be called "one of the standbys."

Soldier Beetles.

There are beetles in England (of the family known to scientists as Telephoridae) that are popularly called soldiers and sailors, the red species being called by the former name and the blue species by the latter. These beetles are among the most quarrelsome of insects and fight to the death on the least provocation. It has long been the custom among English boys to catch and set them fighting with each other. They are as ready for battle as game cocks, and the victor will both kill and eat his antagonist.—St. Nicholas.

THE ROAD TO GRUMBLETOWN.

'Tis quite a straight and easy road
That leads to Grumbletown,
And those who wish can always find
A chance to journey down.

'Tis customary for the trip
To choose a rainy day—
When weather's fine one's not so apt
To care to go that way.

Just keep down Fretful Lane until
You come to Sulky Stile,
Where travelers often like to rest
In silence for a while.

And then cross over Pouting Bridge,
Where Don't Care Brook flows down,
And just a little way beyond
You come to Grumbletown.

From what I learn, this Grumbletown
Is not a pleasant place;
One never hears a cheerful word,
Or sees a smiling face.

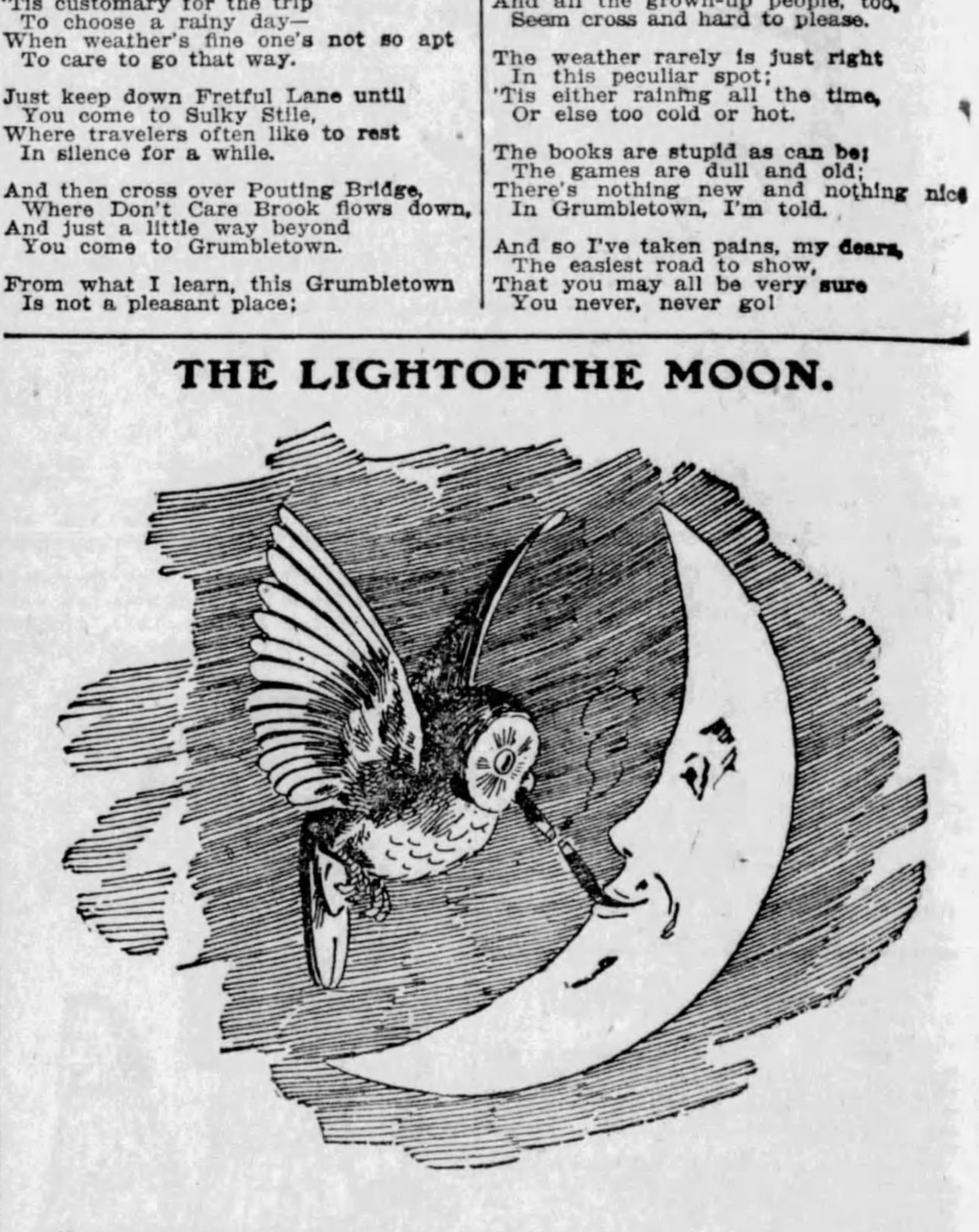
The children there are badly spoiled
And sure to fret and tease,
And all the grown-up people, too,
Seem cross and hard to please.

The weather rarely is just right
In this peculiar spot;
'Tis either raining all the time,
Or else too cold or hot.

The books are stupid as can be;
The games are dull and old;
There's nothing new and nothing nice
In Grumbletown, I'm told.

And so I've taken pains, my dears,
The easiest road to show,
That you may all be very sure
You never, never go!

THE LIGHTOFTHE MOON.



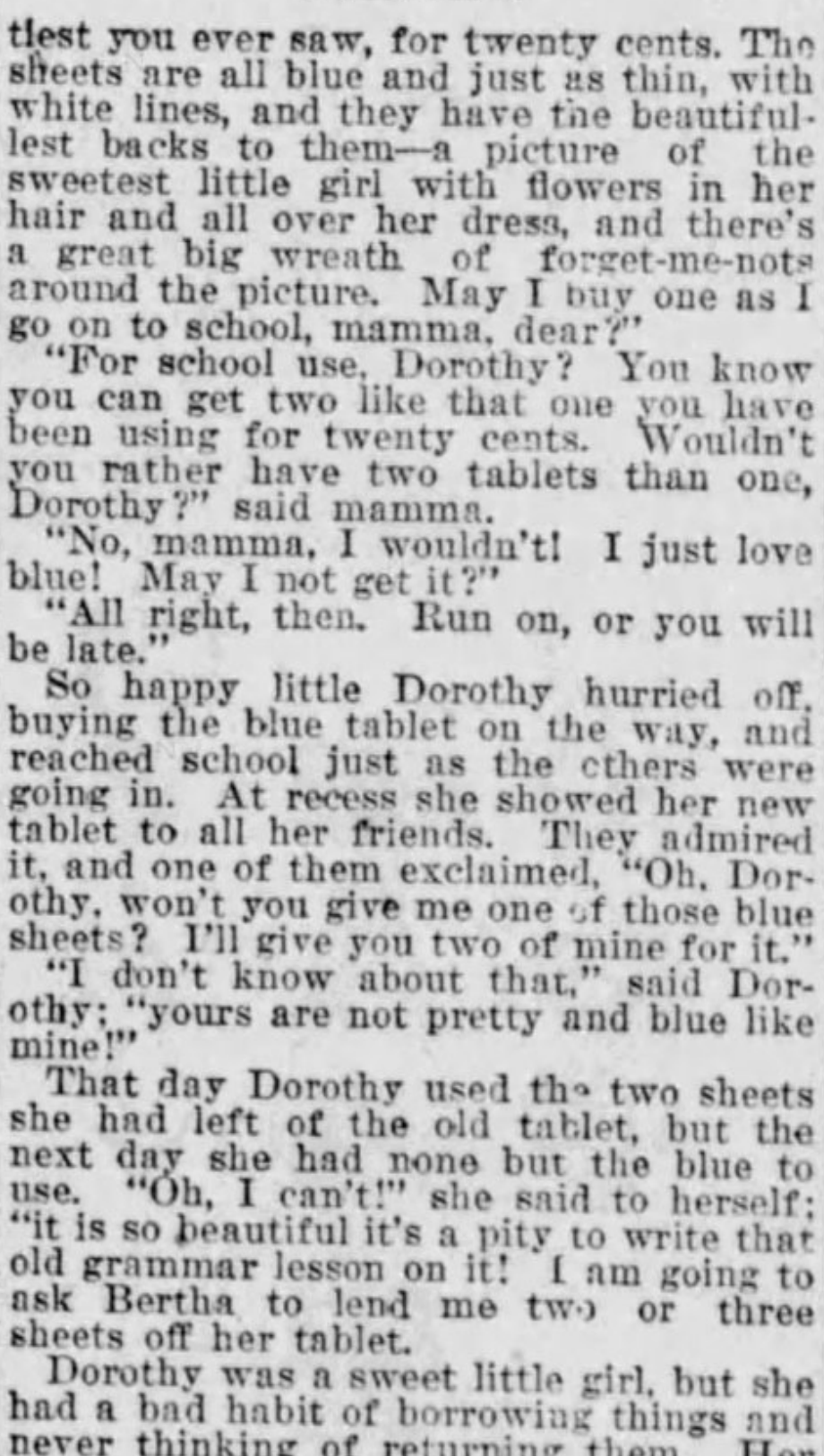
Sir Owl, that peculiar bird,
Was fond of adventures, I've heard;
And so, one fine evening in June,
He called on the Man in the Moon!

Said he, "Now you've traveled so far,
With me you must have a cigar.
A light? Oh, with pleasure and soon!
Take it, pray, from the light of the moon!"

—Father Tuck's Annual.

DOROTHY'S BLUE PAPER

"Look, Mamma!" cried Dorothy, running into the dining room, where her mother was putting up a lunch for her to take to school; "see what Uncle Dick gave me—two dimes! And mamma, I haven't but two sheets of paper, just enough for today, so I'll get me another tablet. Mr. Johns has some of the prettiest you ever saw, for twenty cents. The sheets are all blue and just as thin, with white lines, and they have the beautifullest backs to them—a picture of the sweetest little girl with flowers in her hair and all over her dress, and there's a great big wreath of forget-me-nots around the picture. May I buy one as I go on to school, mamma, dear?"



DOROTHY.

"For school use, Dorothy? You know you can get two like that one you have been using for twenty cents. Wouldn't you rather have two tablets than one, Dorothy?" said mamma.

"No, mamma, I wouldn't! I just love blue! May I not get it?"

"All right, then. Run on, or you will be late."

So happy little Dorothy hurried off, buying the blue tablet on the way, and reached school just as the others were going in. At recess she showed her new tablet to all her friends. They admired it, and one of them exclaimed, "Oh, Dorothy, won't you give me one of those blue sheets? I'll give you two of mine for it."

"I don't know about that," said Dorothy; "yours are not pretty and blue like mine!"

That day Dorothy used the two sheets she had left of the old tablet, but the next day she had none but the blue to use. "Oh, I can't!" she said to herself; "it is so beautiful it's a pity to write that old grammar lesson on it! I am going to ask Bertha to lend me two or three sheets off her tablet.

Dorothy was a sweet little girl, but she had a bad habit of borrowing things and never thinking of returning them. Her schoolmates knew it, but they all loved her just the same, only they wished she would remember to pay her debts.

This time, however, when she asked her deskmate to lend her some paper Bertha opened her eyes wide in astonishment. "Why, Dorothy!" she exclaimed; "you have a pretty new tablet! I should think you would use that!"

"I know," Dorothy replied, "but I just can't use it yet! It is so pretty! Lend me some please?"

Bertha tore off several pieces for her, and she did not have to use the blue. But the next day Dorothy found herself in the same difficulty. She couldn't make up her mind to use that lovely blue, so she borrowed paper from another of her friends. Thus it went on until she had borrowed from nearly all her schoolmates, and hadn't even torn a sheet off of her blue tablet.

Finally the children became tired of lending her paper, when she never paid it and had a plenty of her own anyhow; so one day they planned a way to cure her of that kind of borrowing.

The next morning Bertha whispered to Dorothy, "Please lend me a sheet of paper, Dorothy. I left my tablet at home and I must have some to write my exercise right now."

"Please get some from somebody else," replied Dorothy; "you know I haven't any but my blue, and not even I have ever used any of it."

"But Miss Watson won't let me speak to anyone while she is hearing that class, and my class is next. You know you owe me a lot, Dorothy. Please hurry or I won't have time to write my exercise."

So Dorothy tore off the first piece for someone else to use, and it hurt her to do it, for she had grown to love her blue paper very much. It hurt Bertha, too, for she dearly loved her little desk-mate. But she had promised to help cure her.

Presently another of the girls came to borrow paper from Dorothy. She had just used the last of hers, and Dorothy owed her some. Before the day was over nearly every one of her schoolmates had borrowed paper from her for one reason or another. Some had left theirs at home or in another room, some had used their last piece, and others had been lending theirs to her or to someone else. Every one of them said she owed them some.

"Well!" the amazed child thought, "I had no idea I had borrowed so much. I had forgotten about it."

When Dorothy packed up her books that evening not a sheet of the blue paper was left—and she had never used a piece of it herself! The tears came to her eyes, and hurrying home, she went to the sitting room and told her mother all about it.

"So it would have been better, after all, mamma, to have bought two tablets, as you told me," she added. "Oh, how I wish I did have my pretty blue tablet now!" she sobbed.

"But of course you had to pay your debts, Dorothy," said her mother, gently.

"Of course; and I did," said Dorothy. "But I so loved that blue paper."

It was quite a long time, some weeks, in fact, before Dorothy had two dimes again to buy a tablet of the dainty blue paper; however, she had been cured of borrowing and not paying.—Little Folks.

AT CONTACT POINTS.

Russians and Japanese Fighting at Various Points.

Tokio, June 4.—The commander of the Japanese forces south of the Yalu river telegraphs from Seoul today news of a series of fights north of Pu Lan Tien, about forty miles north of Port Adams, Liao Tung peninsula, Monday received from Japanese cavalry scouting in the vicinity of Chu Chia Tung. It was learned that Cossacks had been located at Telissu and the Japanese thereupon dispatched infantry and cavalry, which defeated and pursued them. The Russian force consisted of three squadrons. At Chang-Chia-Tun, this force was joined by two additional squadrons and the Japanese again attacked and defeated the Russians. Five companies of infantry and a battery of horse artillery joined the Russians at Lung-Wang-Miao, where the Japanese attacked for the third time and the Russians fell back to Telissu, where the Japanese and Russian cavalry continued in combat Monday night.

Seoul, June 4.—The commissioner of customs of Gen San, Corea, wires that a Russian attack on that place is deemed imminent. He is making preparations to send the women and children to a mountain, Monastert, 25 miles distant. A junk has reported that the Russians have landed field pieces at Sha Rive, near Ham Heung, north of Gen San, on Broughton Bay, or the Corea, at which place Cossack reinforcements are expected.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The war office has received news of a sharp fight twenty miles south of Saimatsza, north of Feng Wang Cheng, June 1, in which six Cossacks were killed and 22 wounded. The Japanese losses are not known. Five companies of Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossacks discovered Japanese detachments at Fen-Chou-Ling Pass, half way between Saimasza and Ajiudjan. The Cossacks dismounted and attacked on foot, but owing to the difficult nature of the ground and the strong defensive position held by the enemy, and the latter's stubborn resistance, the attack was not pressed and the Cossacks drew off.

No particular importance is attached at the war office to the appearance of this detachment of the enemy, it being believed that Gen. Kuroki is keeping his flank well protected in order to rid himself of the spying eyes of the Cossacks.

The war office has received fresh news from Liao Tung. Since the receipt of Gen. Stoessel's report, the general staff is convinced that the Japanese losses in the fighting about Kin Chou were greater than officially admitted. It is known that none of the very seriously wounded was included in that category. There are indications that both of the commanders are pursuing this plan, as the wounds made by the small calibre, high velocity bullets used in modern warfare unless they reach a vital spot, heal quickly, and in a few weeks most of the wounded men are again ready for active service.

London, June 4.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News telegraphs: "A Tokio dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia says that the Japanese have occupied the first line of the outer fortifications of Port Arthur after a feeble resistance.

"The correspondent at Tokio of the News Agency Liberas, says that four divisions of Japanese troops have occupied Kwan-Tung heights on which they emplaced heavy artillery dominating Port Arthur."

The same correspondent adds that the Russian squadron attempted a sortie but was forced to return, being threatened by the Japanese fleet.

Cossacks Were Ambushed.

Seoul, June 4.—A skirmish took place between twenty Cossacks and an unknown force of Japanese scouts at a point twelve miles north of Gen-San, on the morning of the third inst. The Cossacks were evidently ambushed by the Japanese who were concealed in the brush on a hillside. The Russians eventually retired towards Ham-Heung, leaving six dead upon the field. The Japanese casualties are not stated.

BATTLE OF NANSHAN.

Tokio, June 3.—6:30 p. m.—The total of the Japanese casualties at the battle of Nanshan Hill, on May 26, is 4,304. They are divided as follows:

Thirty-one officers, including one major and five sergeant majors, and 713 noncommissioned officers and men killed; 100 officers, including one colonel, one major and 12 sergeant majors, and 3,460 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

GETTING READY FOR FIGHT

Kuropatkin Moves Headquarters to a Safer Place.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—The military attaches of a first-class power has telegraphed here that General Kuropatkin's headquarters staff has moved 40 miles south of Liao Yang, to a point between Hai-Cheng and Dashitszaio. Kuropatkin's move is considered to possibly foreshadow severe fighting in the northern part of the Liao Tung peninsula, but it is a mistake to assume that his action involves a change in the position of the Russian main army, which, according to the best information, remains at Liao Yang.

CLOSE TO PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Army Reported Within Two Miles of Russian Lines.

Che Foo, June 6.—But two miles separated Japanese and Russian armies on the Liao Tung peninsula on June 2, according to Chinese who have arrived here from Dalny.

The Japanese army, reinforced by the men who landed at Dalny, occupied Twing Ching and also San Chimpo several miles west of Dalny. They then proceeded along the coast toward Port Arthur. On one side of the army are high mountains and on the other side is the sea, from which the Japanese gunboats are supporting the flank of the army.

On June 2 the Japanese forces were within seven miles of the outer forts of Port Arthur, only two miles from the Russian army, which is ready to protest their further advance. The Chinese believed that there would be a big battle at this point. It is also stated by the Chinese that the Japanese have moved their base from Dalny to Talien Wan. The larger Japanese ships are anchored outside, the smaller ones inside the harbor. Troops are being landed, they say, from small vessels, apparently coming from Pitswe, or the Elliott islands. The Chinese further reported that a number of Chinese have been shot while attempting to get through the Russian lines.

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THE LAND CAMPAIGN

A Series of Battles Is Predicted by London Experts.

London, June 3.—With two armies on the march, another Japanese invasion landing on the Liao Tung peninsula and General Kuroki believed to be maneuvering before General Kuropatkin's position, with a view to an attack in force, military experts this morning believe a great battle, if not a series of them, is at hand. The theatre of war also may be extended. Strong Russian raiders are said to have penetrated Corea as far south as Gensan and Anju, where they will threaten the operations of the railway battalions, now engaged in rapidly pushing the construction of the road north from Seoul.

In hope of relieving Port Arthur, General Stalkenberg, with a force of 14,000 Russians, is marching rapidly south from Kaiping with the intention of striking the Japanese rear. He will have to face an army of 50,000 men, however, now being landed from Japanese transports at Takushan, which, it is believed, will be able to intercept him. There is no news from Port Arthur. The Russian stronghold now is completely isolated.

Tokio, June 3.—A body of Japanese encountered and defeated a mixed force of Russian cavalry, infantry and artillery near Lichaton, nine miles north of Polandieu, on Monday last, May 30. The engagement began at 12:30 p. m. and lasted for two hours, the Russian troops being finally driven northward. The Japanese had 26 men killed, including one officer, and 37 wounded, including four officers. The movement of the Russian forces southward indicates a possible effort to relieve Port Arthur. The Russian losses are unknown.

Kuropatkin's Designs.

London, June 3.—Telegrams from different points seem to confirm the rumors that General Kuropatkin is attempting a diversion in the direction of Port Arthur. Russian reinforcements, according to a dispatch from Tien Tsin, are moving southward from Kaiping towards Wafantien under General Stalkenberg. They comprise a battery of artillery, four Siberian regiments and a company of Cossacks, aggregating 12,000 men. Another brigade is following, the intention being to engage the Japanese now attacking Port Arthur in the rear.

The Standard's correspondent at Tien Tsin sending the same news, says:

"The Russian force in the engagement at Wafangtien, May 30, is supposed to have been formed of four Siberian regiments which were reported to have left Tachiachao May 28, being the first portion of a relieving column for Port Arthur. The railway is fairly intact from the north of Wafangtien, but is completely destroyed from there to Pulantien. The Japanese are unconcerned over this demonstration, being convinced that it will be impracticable for the Russians to move a sufficient force to prove effective."

These reports are received with a certain measure of scepticism in London. The belief here is that if General Kuropatkin is undertaking such a desperate move he can only be doing so in deference to the strongest political pressure and against his own better judgment.

No further news of any kind has been received about the movements of the Japanese forces. Both Generals Kuroki and Oku are working in the utmost secrecy.

The Daily Telegraph's well-informed Tokio correspondent estimates the total defending force in Port Arthur as 30,000. "This is a most formidable army," he says, "and it will be a marvelous achievement to carry by assault such a place with more than a score of great landward forts, disposed at a distance of fifteen miles from the harbor. Still the reduction of the place can be undoubtedly accomplished."

According to the Chronicle's Tokio correspondent, the Russians have completed eleven fortresses at Liao Yang and are laying mines at a distance of five thousand feet around them.

Courtmartialed and Shot.

London, June 3.—A dispatch from Odessa to the Daily Mail says that five infantrymen have been court martialed and shot at Krementchug, and seven at Poltava for having led mutinous demonstrations among troops going towards the Far East.

Arrested as Spies.

Seoul, Corea, June 3.—A Corean major and an adjutant suspected of being Russian spies, have been arrested on Japanese representations, and are now in prison at Seoul. The Corean authorities refuse to take furthr action, claiming that the evidence against the army officers is insufficient to definitely convict.

Speculating About Baltic Fleet.

New York, June 3.—Russian naval contractors have been advised that final preparations for the Baltic fleet must be completed by the first week of August, says a Times dispatch from Paris. This information is supplemented by another dispatch from St. Petersburg suggesting that the fleet may perhaps not start at all if Port Arthur falls into the hands of the Japanese. Another St. Petersburg telegram says two submarines will be started for the Far East today, two others will start within a fortnight, and two more within a month.

Another Landing of Japs.

Chefoo, June 3.—The Japanese have landed another lot of troops at Tsing Tuilse (Cheng Thaits Su), about 20 miles southeast of Takushan. A Chinese junk arriving from there says that seventy warships and transports have discharged troops there. One thousand soldiers have been garrisoned ashore. Reinforcements for the Japanese army which is attacking Port Arthur have been landed north east of Talien Wan. Their number is unknown.

Russian Advance on Koyuen.

Seoul, June 3.—The Japanese consul at Gensan reports a Russian advance on Koyuen, 22 miles north of Gensan. Their commissariat has arrived at Pukcheng. For some months there has been a diplomatic correspondence between China and Corea over the boundary in Kantao island at the mouth of the Tumen river. It has finally been decided to request the Chinese government to arbitrate the matter.

Negotiations Not Begun.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—It is authoritatively stated that no negotiations have yet begun looking to a new commercial treaty between Russia and Great Britain The negotiations for a treaty to allow firms in the United States and Russia to sue in the courts of Russia and the United States, respectively, have been completed, and the treaty probably will be signed by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and Ambassador McCormick in a few days.

Under the existing Russian law United States corporations can be sued, but cannot sue in the courts of the empire.

Felicitations of Emperor.

Berlin, June 3.—Emperor William has telegraphed as follows to the concern which manufactured the second German cable just laid from the Azores to New York:

"My congratulations upon your splendid achievement."

Chancellor Von Buelow telegraphed:

"I congratulate you upon this success of German labor in an industrial field which until a few years ago seemed reserved for foreigners."

The Fuji Aground.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—An unconfirmed report has reached here from Mukden that the Japanese battleship Fuji is aground on a reef off the Miao-Tao islands, between the Kwan Tung and Shan Tung promontories, where she is being guarded by torpedo boats.

DALNY OCCUPIED.

The Japanese Occupy the City Without Resistance.

London, June 2.—The Times correspondent at Chefoo cables.

During the interval of thirty hours between the Russian evacuation of Dalny and the Japanese occupation anarchy prevailed. The local Chinese officials allowed the prison to be forced with the result that about 200 cut throats had the run of the town.

"Some time will be required to make the ports of Dalny and Talien Wan safe for shipping to enter, as the San Shantao islands have been connected very skillfully with the main land by mines zig-zagging over a large field. The damage to the Russian works ashore is insignificant. The Japanese have much railway material on the way.

"There is no information yet as to the fate of the Russian gunboat and four transports which were in Talienwan bay during the battle of Kin Chou. It is just possible that the Bobr slipped away during the night of May 26. Immediately after Talienwan bay shall have been safe a Japanese siege train will be landed, when presumably the Second Army Corps will quietly invest Port Arthur, while a third army corps and a specially organized flying column will co-operate with the First Army corps in the advance on Mukden."

Will Not Constitute Breach.

New York, June 2.—Commenting on the report that the Stabilimento Telnico of Trieste will shortly be commissioned by the Russian government to build five armored cruisers, each of 8,000 tons displacement, and having a speed of 21 knots, the Vienna correspondent of the London Times says it is argued that the building of the cruisers will not constitute a breach of neutrality on the part of Austria, since their guns and ammunition will be shipped in Russian ports. If the contract for the building of the vessels is signed it will involve the sum of $12,500,000.

830 Killed and Wounded.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—A semi-official telegram from Mukden, dated today says the Russian losses at the battle of Kin Chou May 26, were thirty officers and 800 men killed or wounded. The guns abandoned by the Russians were rendered useless.

Within Three Miles of Vafangow.

Dashichao—(on the railroad between Hai-Cheng and Kai-Chou)—Wednesday, June 1.—The Japanese outposts are now three miles from Vafangow.

There is no news from Port Arthur. The Japanese are stopping Chinese runners and searching junks.

COSSACKS BURN VILLAGES

Attacked a Japanese Force at Gen San, Then Retreated.

Seoul, Corea, June 5.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese consul at Gen-San wires that during a skirmish which took place on the third instant, 30 Japanese soldiers and one lieutenant were killed and three men were severely wounded. The Russians in retreating burned a number of Corean villages. The natives, seizing old flint-locks and weapons of all sorts, attacked the Cossacks, killing two and wounding several. There are about 2,000 Japanese troops now at Gen-San. The merchants there have not left.

AFRAID OF THE CHINESE

Women and Children Are Leaving Harbin Now.

Berlin, June 6.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Harbin, dated today, says the attitude of the Chinese continues to awaken apprehension. Women and children are leaving Harbin. The spirit of the Russian troops, the dispatch adds, is unbroken. Numerous wounded men from the Yalu battle have already recovered and gone to the front.

Col. Gaedke, war correspondent of the Tageblatt, has forwarded to his paper from Mukden under date of June 4, a dispatch which is interesting as showing the views prevailing at the Russian military headquarters. He says: "The Japanese are reported to have retreated from Kin Chou in a northerly direction. A change in the situation has undoubtedly taken place. It appears that the forward movement of the Russian army has begun at various points of the theatre of war. The situation is daily improving. The Japanese losses at Kin Chou were enormously heavy, ostensibly 15,000 men."

The Tageblatt remarks editorially that the above dispatch is obviously colored in favor of the Russians.

TO RELIEVE PORT ARTHUR

Kuropatkin Sends Out Small Force in Answer to Demands.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—Gen. Kuropatkin has been subjected to considerable pressure to help relieve the tension at Port Arthur. As cabled to The Associated Press Saturday, he sent several thousand men down the railroad to see what could be done to impede the Japanese operations. This force, which there is the best reason to believe, falls far short of three divisions, not exceeding 10,000 men at the most, is reported to be advancing on the peninsula. Kuropatkin is on board a special headquarters train, which is constantly at his disposition. His trip may be only for the purpose of personally examining the situation. The lack of news from the war during the last 48 hours, is regarded by the public as being full of significance. The city is already rumor ridden by stories of impending battles. The admiralty has no information regarding today's report that a Russian gunboat of the Giliak type has been torpedoed and destroyed off Port Arthur. The Shanghai report that the Port Arthur squadron has already been beached and its guns mounted ashore evokes only amusement here.

BATTLE AT LIAO YANG

Russians Retreating From Sin-Min-Tung to Mukden.

Tien Tsin, June 6.—Heavy firing was heard at New Chwang this morning coming from the direction of Liao Yang.

The Russians have evacuated Sin-Min-Tung (about 30 miles west of Mukden), and its vicinity. It is said that the troops which were at Sin-Min-Tung are joining troops on the road to Mukden. Nothing is known at New Chwang of the Japanese movements.

WANTS CHINA TO AID HER

Japan Asks Occupation of Manchuria by Chinese Troops.

Tien Tsin, June 6.—M. Uchida, the Japanese minister to China, came to Tien Tsin yesterday from Pekin to confer with the viceroy and returned to the capital today. Japan, it appears to be confirmed, is trying to induce China to occupy the territory conquered from Russia, thus inveigling China into a breach of neutrality and giving Russia the opportunity of attacking China, who claims she will maintain her neutrality until the termination of the war.

Russian Forces Retreat.

London, June 6.—The Standard's Tien-Tsin correspondent reports that the Russian forces are being withdrawn gradually northward, the Russians being aware of the strong force Japan is gathering in the passes northeast of Mukden.

A BIG ENGAGEMENT.

Lasted From Early Monday Morning Till Late at Night.

Chefoo, June 7.—Preceding a sea attack on Port Arthur last night, the Japanese apparently made a determined effort to advance on that stronghold by land. A Chinese junk, which left a point three miles south of Port Dalny early Monday morning, has arrived here. She reports having heard firing north of Port Arthur from 7 o'clock Monday morning until 2 o'clock that afternoon, by which time she passed out of hearing distance. It would appear that the Japanese planned a land and sea attack on Port Arthur yesterday. The Russians on seeing this, sent their fleet out to give battle. The result is not known.

The above dispatch was sent to confirm the dispatch previously received at Chefoo today from The Associated Press correspondent at Ten Chow, Shan-Tung peninsula.

The correspondent said there was firing at Port Arthur last night, beginning at 11:30 o'clock and continuing for several hours. The above Chefoo dispatch also confirms the report brought there by a Chinese junk which arrived during the night. The latter reported that there was heavy firing all day yesterday in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

A telegram from Chefoo, dated today at 3 p. m., said: "An impression prevails here that a naval battle took place last night in the gulf of Pe Chi Li. Passengers on steamers passing the Liao Tie Shan promontory at the time did not hear any firing, while reports come from Teng Chow, of heavy firing being heard there from 11 o'clock last night until 2 o'clock this morning. Vessels from the Miao Tao Islands confirm this report and so do the residents of Hills in the vicinity of this city, who heard the firing and saw flashes out at sea during the night. The fact that the Russians were endeavoring on June 4, to clear the roadsteads off Port Arthur of mines indicates an intention upon their part to give battle outside the harbor upon the first favorable opportunity. A Japanese correspondent returning from Talien-Wan says there is a persistent rumor that the Japanese battleship Yashimina struck a mine off that port recently and was sunk. Chinese arrivals from Talien-Wan are unable to confirm the story."

A dispatch from the same source at 10:45 a. m., was: "The correspondent of the Associated Press at Tengchow cables that there was firing at Port Arthur last night, beginning at 11:30 o'clock and continuing for several hours. A junk, arriving during the night from Dalny reports that there was heavy firing all day yesterday in the vicinity of Port Arthur. When the junk left Dalny Monday morning all was quiet there. The arrivals on the junk deny the story of the sinking of a Japanese ship off Talien-Wan."

AMERICAN SHOT IN CHINA

Correspondents Fired on by Chinese Soldiers.

New Chwang, June 7.—11 a. m.—A private telegram just received from Shanhaikwan says that Lewis Etzel, correspondent of the London Telegraph, and Ernest Brindle, of the London Daily Mail, were fired upon by Chinese soldiers while in a junk between Shwantaitze and Erdiko. Etzel was killed but Brindle is believed to be safe. They left here on May 30 to investigate the movement of some bandits. Etzel was a native of Butler, Pa., and his father resides now either at Denver, Col., or San Diego, Cal.

United States Consul General Miller has left here by special train for the scene of the killing of Lewis Etzel, of Butler, Pa., correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, who was shot by Chinese soldiers between Shwantaitze and Erdiko. The consul will make a personal investigation of the death of Etzel.

TALES FROM VLADIVOSTOK

Gold Excitement Adds to Interest in the War.

Vladivostok, Monday, June 6.—All is quiet here. It can be stated that Port Arthur is abundantly supplied with provisions and munitions of war, the bulk of the supplies now there was sent from here before comunication was cut off. Vladivostok was not weakened by sending these supplies and there is plenty of everything remaining here except sugar. Kerosene is also scarce among the civilians, but the quantity on hand is adequate for the needs of the garrison. Trade with the interior is improving. A train of ten cars laden with miscellaneous goods is dispatched daily. The railway is open and the traffic in ordinary freight is considerable. Much excitement has been caused by the reported discovery of gold in the vicinity of the mouth of the Amur river. Several hundred prospectors have gone to the locality already and others are starting. Mail advices from Liao Yang say the last ambulance train to arrive had on board among other wounded a Japanese prisoner whom Gen. Kuropatkin took particular care to single out and compliment on the fighting qualities of his compatriots.

The general told the Japanese he would personally insure the forwarding of a letter to his parents in Tokio. A Russian soldier who was badly wounded at Turenchen has received a medal for an exploit performed by him during the fighting there. He returned to his uninjured gun which could not be removed when the Russians withdrew and disabled it as the Japanese were coming up. He received a number of bayonet wounds but succeeded in making his escape.

CLEARING THE CHANNEL

Japanese Discover and Explode 41 Russian Mines.

Tokio, June 7.—11:30 a. m.—Admiral Togo has succeeded in clearing the channel leading into Talienwan. He began locating mines on June 3 and since then he has found and exploded forty-one. Yesterday a small steamer was about to safely enter the harbor. The work of locating other mines is now continuing and it is said that the vicinity will be speedily cleared of all such dangerous obstructions to navigation. Admiral Togo reports that a southerly gale and a high sea prevailed during his operations, but the men steadfastly continued at the work. A Chinese who formerly served the enemy as a pilot is now usefully employed. One safe way was discovered, rendering navigation possible for shallow ships.

Supplementary reports from the blockading forces indicate that the Russian gunboat which was sunk by a torpedo off Port Arthur Saturday was of the Gremiaschi type instead of the Giliak class.

THE BURTON CASE.

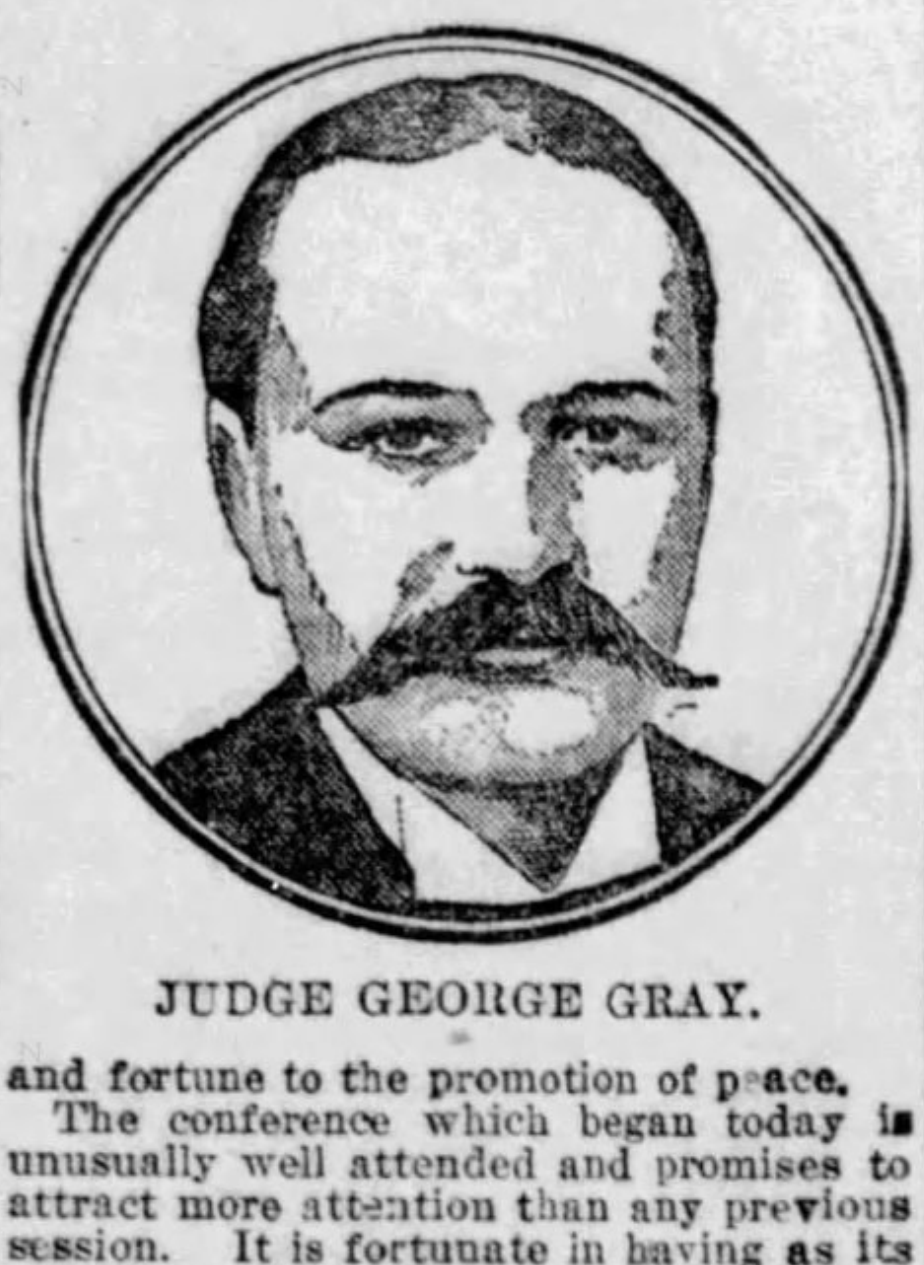
St. Louis, June 4.—The transcript in the case against United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, who was convicted on a charge of using his official influence in favor of the Rialto Grain & Securities company of this city, while acting as attorney for the concern, was filed with the federal court of appeals here yesterday. The case in all probability will be heard at the December term. The appeal was granted several weeks ago.

Mr. Burton's attorneys hold that the court erred in its instructions to the jury and in the admission of certain testimony; also that the checks received by Mr. Burton from the company were cashed at Washington, D. C., the contention being that if an offense were committed it was committed in that city and not in St. Louis.

MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Arbitraiton Instead of War the Theme of Discussion.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., June 1.—Drawn together by their desire to see arbitration succeed war as a means of settling disputes between nations, some 200 men and women—educators, jurists, diplomats, statesmen and business men—have gathered here for the tenth annual conference on international arbitration. The visitors are the guests of Albert K. Smiley, a wealthy Quaker who inaugurated the series of conferences ten years ago and who has devoted a great part of his time and fortune to the promotion of peace.



JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.

The conference which began today is unusually well attended and promises to attract more attention than any previous session. It is fortunate in having as its presiding officer Judge George Gray, of Delaware, who is one of the four United States representatives on the bench of The Hague tribunal, and whose experience as a member of the Paris peace commission of 1898, the anthracite strike commission of 1902 and other important arbitral bodies has given him a wide and varied knowledge of arbitral procedure.

Other notable men who will be heard during the three days' session are Judge William L. Penfield, of the State department at Washington, who will speak on the Venezuelan case at The Hague court; Commissioner McFarland, of the District of Columbia, who is down for an address on the significance of the present agitation in favor of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and Charles M. Pepper, special commissioner appointed by the government on the Pan-American railway project, who will speak on the relations of that enterprise to the promotion of peace and good-will among the nations of the western hemisphere.

These three are among those who have prepared set addresses, but there are many other men of note who are expected to take a part in the conference discussions. Among the number are: Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; Professors John Bassett Moore and James Brown Scott, of Columbia University; Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President Warfield, of Lafayette College; Gen. O. O. Howard, Edward Everett Hale, Judge Charles B. Elliott, of Minneapolis; Congressman George W. Smith, of Illinois; Congressman C. E. Littlefield, of Maine; Congressman Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, and Congressman T. E. Burton, of Ohio.

One session of the conference will be given up to a discussion of the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty and another to the consideration of arbitration from a business point of view.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., June 2.—The secon days' session of the Arbitration conference was opened with an address by District Commissioner H. B. F. MacFarland, of Washington, on the subject of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain and also with other nations.

Prof. John Basset Moore, of Columbia University, said he hoped that our arbitration treaties with other countries would be more comprehensive than the one recently concluded between France and Great Britain. Such a treaty between the United States and Great Britain would be, in his judgment, a step backward.

Philip Moxom said that one of the chief forces making for the abandonment of war was the growing sense of national kinship between all men of all races, the recognition of a worldwide human brotherhood.

WANT POWDERLY AGAIN.

Boston, June 4.—A movement is under way in Knights of Labor circles to have Terrance V. Powderly, formerly general master workman of that organization, assume the leadership once more. Michael J. Kenny, secretary treasurer, of District assembly 30, of this city, is authority for the statement that Mr. Powderly has been asked to take charge of affairs and that he has intimated that if his election is unanimous he will accept. Arrangements are being made for a big mass meeting in Boston and today the former leader was invited to come here and deliver an address.

GOT $685,000 BLACKMAIL

New York, June 2.—Charging that Hannah Elias, the negress whose name figured in the murder of Andrew H. Green, has obtained from him $685,000 by extortion and blackmail, John R. Platt, a retired business man and an octogenarian, has filed notice before Justice Dugro of a suit to have the woman regarded as trustee of all the property he turned over to her.

Platt, by telling in the suit of his relations with Mrs. Elias, now comes forward as the mysterious man who visited her palatial home on Central Park West, near Eighty-third street.

James Williams, the negro who killed Andrew H. Green, "the father of Greater New York," did so because he was under the impression that Green had been visiting Mrs. Elias. The negro was insanely jealous of her. Williams is now in the Matteawan insane asylum. It has been proved that Mr. Green never knew the woman.

In his action against Mrs. Elias, Mr. Platt makes many banks formal codefendants with her. The property specifically mentioned in the notice is 138 West Fifty-third street, a house on Central Park West and another house on West Sixty-eighth street. One of the objects of the suit is to have the property in question declared to be impressed in trust in favor of Mr. Platt.

In the papers Mrs. Elias is described as "a negro woman, the divorced wife of one Matthew C. Davis."

Mr. Platt describes himself as "upward of the age of 84 years and in feeble health, retired business man," a widower, having two married daughters now living.

He lives at 7 East Fifty-fourth street, and has an office at 14 Church street.

Mr. Platt, in his notice of the suit filed says he first met Mrs. Elias ten years ago, and at that time she told him she was of Spanish descent. She won his love, he says, and then induced him to give her the property valued at $685,000.

In October, 1902, when a child was born to the woman, she caused a certificate to be filed in the board of vital statistics stating that its name was Gwendolyn Toyo Platt and that it was white. The name of its father was given as "John Platt."

Mrs. Elias is now supposed to be in France.

The Jessup Launched.

Wilmington, Del., June 1.—The steamboat Gen. Thomas S. Jessup, which the Pusey & James Co., is building for the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., was launched today in the presence of a number of government officials and other prominent persons. Mrs. Augustus S. Nicholson, of Washington, a daughter of Gen. Jessup, christened the boat. The Jessup will be stationed in New York harbor.

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Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

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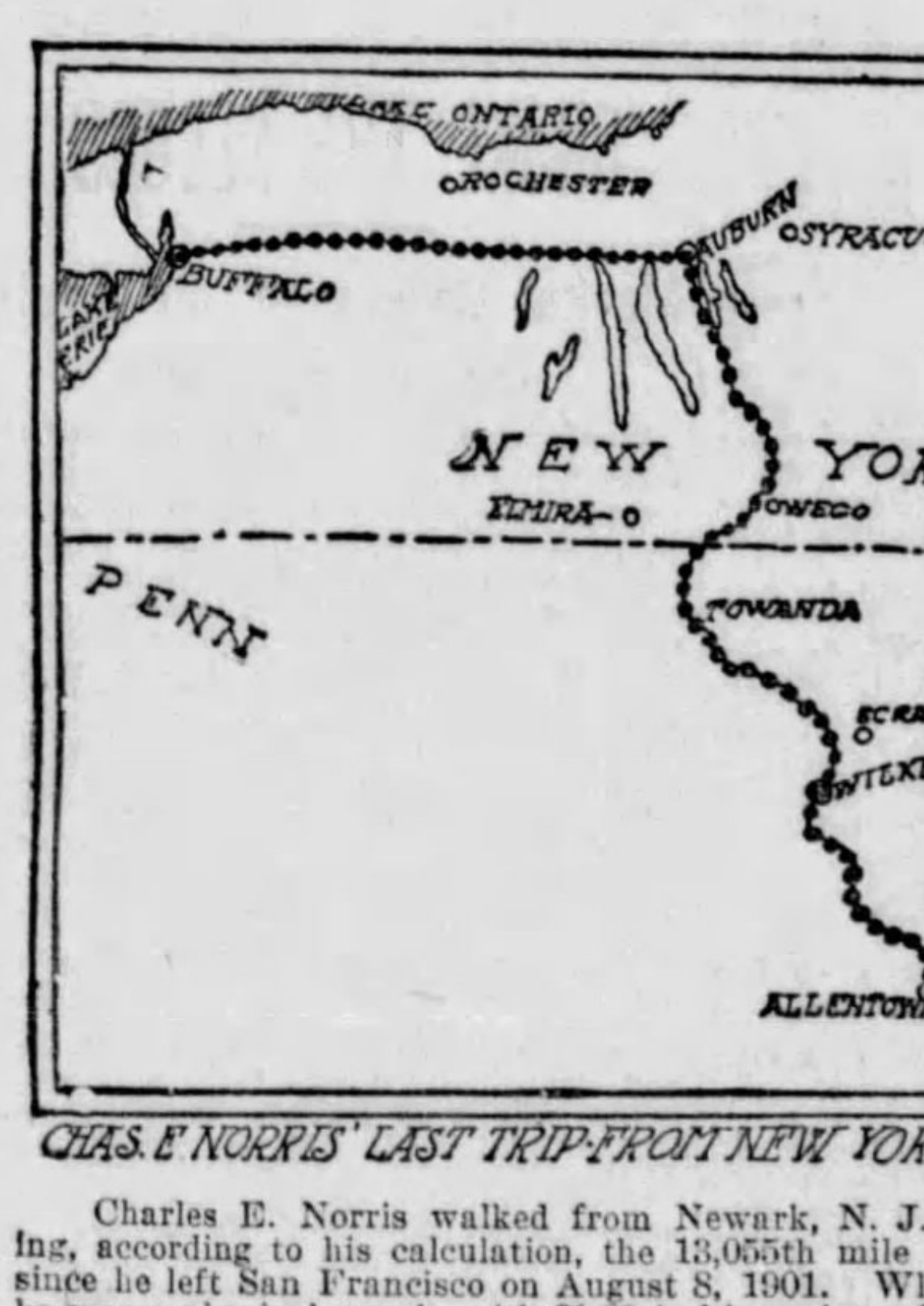

CHAS. E NORRIS' LAST TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO BUFFALO AND RETURN

CHARLES E NORRIS

Charles E. Norris walked from Newark, N. J., to New York city, completing, according to his calculation, the 13,055th mile that he had covered on foot since he left San Francisco on August 8, 1901. When he left the Golden Gate he was a physical wreck, with $1.60 in his pocket. When he arrived in New York he was wearing the sixty-eighth pair of shoes that he had had since he started on his journey.

While of slight physique, he now looks perfectly strong and healthy. He is in his sixty-fourth year and is very bald. His blue eyes are bright and clear and his skin is rosy from his life out of doors. His last trip was from New York to Buffalo and return.

RIOT COURT-MARTIAL

Officers of Ohio National Guard Before It.

Columbus, O., June 1.—The Springfield riot court-martial convened in the senate chamber at 11 a. m., with Colonel Howard, of Toledo, president, and Colonel Ed. Vollrath, of Bucyrus, as judge advocate. Fifteen witnesses had been subpoenaed by the state and were on hand, thirteen from Springfield, one from Xenia and one from Dayton. The three accused officers are included in the list, and beside them the following: John M. McGrew, prosecutor of Clake county; Charles J. Bowlus, mayor of Springfield; Stewart L. Tolum, solicitor of Springfield; L. Floyd Routzahn, sheriff of Clarke county, and Dr. Heckler, president of Wittenberg college.

On account of the failure of Colonel C. C. Weybrecht, a member, to arrive, the court-martial adjourned to 4 p. m., the charges not being made public.

Gen. Keifer, of Springfield, attorney for the accused, asked that the following witnesses be subpoenaed for tomorrow: S. L. Tatum, M. Minear, M. D., Sherman Gregory, a jail guard; Ashley Henry, a policeman; Phil Gardner, policeman; W. Mower, common pleas judge; C. F. Smith, W. H. Schaus, president of city council; Ross L. Bryant, H. A. Axline and Dr. A. M. Potter.

DON'T WANT GEN. MILES.

Chicago, June 1.—Oliver W. Stewart, chairman of the National Prohibition committee, said today:

"Gen. Miles would, without a doubt, be nominated by the Prohibitionists at Indianapolis, June 29, if he were known to be identified with the Prohibition party. His record in opposition to the army canteen is one of which the Prohibitionists are proud. They confess to a great admiration for him. If he were to state publicly that, as a patriotic citizen, he would affiliate with prohibition and support its tickets, my judgment is that there would be no other man named in the national convention. However, Gen. Miles has made no public statement of the fact that he intends to co-operate with the Prohibition party."

He has suggested that we postpone our convention until after the Democratic gathering at St. Louis, on the ground that possibly the Democrats may take such action as will make a nomination by the Prohibitionists unnecessary. This is wholy unsatisfactory to the rank and file of the Prohibition party. We are confident the Democrats will make no such move and propose to go ahead with our convention and make our nomination. Since General Miles is not with us to the extent at least of being willing to make an open public statement to that effect, it has become the settled conviction of most thoughtful Prohibitionists, that we must look elsewhere for our candidate. The prospect is that the convention at Indianapolis will be more largely attended than any gathering that has ever been held by the Prohibition party.

Theft at the Fair.

St. Louis, June 3.—Complaint was made yesterday to the World's Fair police department that silver and gold nuggets valued at $1,000 have been stolen from the French section in the mines and metallurgy building.

RAIN AND FLOOD.

Serious Conditions Along the Western River Valleys.

Kansas City, Mo., June 4.—Further rainfalls occurred in southern Kansas within twelve hours, and the flood conditions in the valley of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers continue to grow worse. The streams are higher than at any previous time in twenty years, not excepting the rise a year ago, and they are still rising. The Kaw, which caused the real damage from Kansas City west to Manhattan in the flood of 1903, continues to come up slowly at Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City, but as yet no alarm is felt over the result of the flood along this stream.

Although the Missouri river at Kansas City is high and rising slowly, it is believed it will be able to carry off the great amount of water coming this way from the west through the Kaw. As the streams which are the highest are those of the Kaw watershed and drain into rivers south of Kansas City, whatever serious damage is done must affect southern Kansas territory, and will not do material damage at Kansas City, Lawrence and North Topeka, which towns suffered the brunt of last year's flood.

Oklahoma and the Indian Territory streams in some instances have overflowed their banks, inundating valuable farm lands and doing more or less damage.

In southwestern Missouri the Marais Des Cygnes has done damage to tracks at Rich Hill and other points.

Railway service throughout the southwest is still demoralized and a dozen or more trains are stalled in Kansas. The damage already done by the flood is immense. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of bridges have been destroyed and growing crops have been greatly damaged.

As far as known but two lives, a woman and child, names unknown, who were drowned at Florence, have been reported. The greatest damage wrought is in the great oil fields of southern Kansas around and at Iola, Florence, Emporia, Fort Scott, and further west along the Arkansas at Wichita and other points. Scores of oil tanks filled with oil and many derricks and rigs have been swept away. Railroad traffic on all lines in that section has been abandoned. In some places the Neosho is six miles wide and people are moving about in boats. All bottom lands at Iola, Kas., have been flooded and the loss in cattle drowned and farm property damaged will be heavy. Street cars have been stopped and the water works and electric light plants are practically out of service. Rock and Elm creeks have backed their water into town and 100 families along their banks driven from their homes were forced to take shelter in the court house. The river is still rising today.

Military Prisoners Attempt Escape

Minneapolis, Minn., June 2.—Two military prisoners at Fort Snelling this morning made an attempt to escape and one of them, a military convict named Welch, was shot dead by Private Kennedy. Private Davis, who managed to get to cover, was retaken later.

A WELCOME SETTLEMENT

Fishery Dispute Between Russia and Canada Ended.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—The comment here on the settlement of the Russo-Canadian fishery dispute is very significant. The agreement is welcomed by the Russian press as evidences of the increasing probability of an Anglo-Russian alliance, the papers pointing out that public opinion in Great Britain, France and Russia is becoming more favorable, the war instead of proving an obstacle to an alliance, serving as one of the arguments in its favor. More significant still is a strong intimation of the Novosti foreshadowing that a commercial treaty between the two countries will pave the way to a purely commercial rapprochement. The Novosti adds.

"The realization of this is easier, as both Russia and Great Britain are bound by enormous commercial dealings. It is true that Russia is further from Great Britain than France, but she is nearer India, whose railroads could be joined with Russia's."

The paper makes the further point that without such a commercial treaty any political agreement would be very frail.

"Although it is impossible to ascertain at this time whether the question of such a commercial treaty has actually been taken up, the possibility of its being the next step in the program towards a political agreement arouses the keenest interest in diplomatic circles, where it is considered fraught with most far reaching importance. The United States probably will be the chief loser by such a treaty. America has already suffered from the differential duties levied against her in retaliation for the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar, imports of American agricultural machinery, etc., which a few years ago were very large, having fallen almost to nothing. With tariff concessions Great Britain is bound to succeed to all this trade with its big potentialities for the future. The impression is growing that Great Britain is playing a shrewd game, for big stakes commercially as well as politically, and that while a complete agreement would be mutually advantageous to both Russia and Great Britain it would be at the expense of the United States in both these directions.

The Chinese legation denies the report of an uprising in Mongolia saying that recent advices show the people are calm.

WANAMAKER WON.

Beaver, Pa., June 3.—Judge J. Sharp Wilson handed down a decision today in the famous slander suit brought against Hon. John Wanamaker by former State Printer Thomas Robinson, of Butler, Pa., refusing a new trial. This is a victory for the ex-postmaster general and Mr. Robinson asked for a new trial.

The suit grew out of charges by Mr. Wanamaker, during his canvass for the United States senatorship several years ago and involved what was known as the "Bird Book" scandal. The jury returned a verdict for Wanamaker.

THIS YEAR'S ELECTIONS

Thirty-two States to Make Selections This Fall.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—There will be considerable interest in the selection of delegates to the national Democratic convention for the next few days. The Democrats of Hawaii and Idaho convene today, and Colorado Democrats hold their convention tomorrow. Each of these delegations will be small, the first two having six and Colorado ten votes.

Kentucky and Utah conventions will meet Wednesday, but it is fully expected that Kentucky will follow the example of Maryland, West Virginia and a few other states and send an uninstructed delegation, without indicating any preferences for a presidential candidate.

The Virginia convention meets Thursday, but the action of that convention has been largely anticipated.

Thirty-two states elect governors this fall. Both of the big parties have considerable to strive for in the gubernatorial line. Along with the election of governor and other state officers will go, in nearly every case, the election of a legislature.

Eleven of the states—Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming—choose the governors for terms of four years, which makes the political prize all the more important.

New Jersey will elect a governor for three years, being the only state with a three-year gubernatorial term. Massachusetts and Rhode Island will elect a governor for one year, being the only states with one-year terms.

Each of eighteen states—Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin—will elect a governor for two years.

It will be seen that several of the large states are among the thirteen which will hold national and congressional elections without the stimulus of a gubernatorial contest. These states are Alabama, California, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The interest in Connecticut's election this year will center largely over the legislature which will choose a United States senator. As Connecticut follows the practice of most New England states in keeping her senators continuously in office, the state's choice is of unusual importance.

Moreover, there is a state pride in sending men here who will measure up to the standard set by Gen. Hawley, whose poor health will prevent his serving another term, and by Senator Platt.

Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, who has long had his eye on a seat in the senate, will be one of the leading figures in the race. He has been prominent in Connecticut politics many years, and is now fifty-seven years of age.

He comes from the Maine family of Fessendens, but has long resided in Connecticut. The last Connecticut legislature contained a clear majority friendly to him, but it remains to be seen whether he will be as successful in getting a majority again.

Ex-Governor Bulkley, for a long time had senatorial aspirations, but has not been active at all of late in pressing his candidacy. Ex-Governor McLean, has been much talked of in connection with the toga.

WANTS FAIR LOAN PAID

Secretary Shaw Warns Francis That Part Is Almost Due.

Washington, June 6.—Secretary Shaw wants to know something about the St. Louis exposition affairs and has written President Francis a pointed inquiry. Half a million dollars of the $4,600,00 which was loaned to the exposition by Congress will be due on June 15 and Mr. Shaw wants to know what is the prospect for prompt payment and what arrangements have been made for the turning of the money over to the government. If there is default in any of the payments the law gives Mr. Shaw authority to take charge of the fair as a receiver and collect all of the gate receipts until the government claim has been paid. President Francis was reminded of this section of the law.

Mr. Shaw also asked President Francis why it is that the newspapers contain so little about the fair. Mr. Shaw remarked that the newspapers know a good thing when they see it and their failure to devote more space to the fair might possibly be accepted as an indication that the fair is not so much of a success as the government would like to see it on account of its loan. Mr. Shaw is worried by the fear that he may have to take charge of the fair gates and that the gate receipts will not make up the government loan, which will give the Democrats more material with which to back up the charge of extravagance he expects them to make during the campaign.

THE MINDANAO FIGHT.

Washington, June 2.—Major General Ainsworth, the military secretary, today received from Gen. Wade, commanding the division of the Philippines, a cable report of the recent attack upon American troops in Mindanao. The following is an extract from the dispatch:

"Manila, June 2, 1904.

"Major General Leonard Wood returned May 30th from an expedition to Lake Liguasan. The remains of officers and men killed in action May 8th were brought to Cottabato and interred. Ali's outfit, a small aggregation of outlaws, is now in hiding and will be pursued until captured or destroyed. No disturbance whatever in Cottabato valley. No casualties in expedition. Following is a complete list of casualties among enlisted men May 8th:

"Killed—Geo. Wachter, Ewing Quillen, Benj. E. Nolde, Elbert W. Osborn, Martin Einert, Amos J. Gilliam, Owen Hughes, Wm. Luitjens, John O'Conners, Leonard C. Smith, Wm. A. Wallam, Charlie Cole, Frank C. Meredith. Last named having transferred from Company E, Seventeenth infantry.

"Wounded — Thomas H. Beckett, George R. Humphreys, Henry D. Shaddeau, Jno. L. Barnhouse, Francis M. Davis, John F. Delonge. All wounded doing well."

These men belonged to Company F, Seventeenth infantry.

GOES TO OYSTER BAY.

Washington, June 1.—While only tentative arrangements have been made for the president's sojourn during the summer at Oyster Bay, it has been decided that he will leave Washington for his summer home on the morning of Saturday, July 2. He has decided to receive his notification of the nomination at Oyster Bay. The date will depend very largely on the desires of the members of the notification committee. It probably will be early in July. It is expected that the president will return to Washington in the last week of July, to remain here until about the middle of August, when he will return to Oyster Bay for perhaps a month. When he returns to Washington in September he will remain here until election day, going then to Oyster Bay to cast his vote.

To Succeed Quay.

Washington, June 2.—Postmaster General Payne, as acting chairman of the Republican national committee, has appointed United States Senator Boies Penrose as the Pennsylvania member of the national committee to succeed the late Senator Quay.

M'KINLEY'S HOPE.

Confederate Dead in Arlington Cemetery Honored

Washington, June 6.—In the presence of thousands of ex-Confederate and ex-Union soldiers and of numbers of officers of the United States army and the G. A. R. the first formal memorial exercises ever held over the graves in the Confederate section of Arlington cemetery took place yesterday. As the result of a movement intiated by the late President McKinley the Confederate dead now have been gathered in one large and beautiful circle in the southern part of the cemetery where the graves have been marked with separate stones.

The exercises were opened with music by the Fifteenth cavalry band. In a spirit of good will and fraternity after the exercises over the graves of the Confederate dead, those in charge of the services repeated them over the graves of the two thousand unknown Union dead and decorated the graves with flowers. The Rev. Alexander W. Pitzer, pastor of the Southern Presbyterian church in this city, and an ex-Confederate soldier, was the orator of the day. He referred to the fact that the government of the United States, through representatives of its army, was participating in the exercises and that the government had collected the remains of the Confederate soldiers and had erected suitable stones to mark their graves. He asked the ex-Confederates present if they would not recognize that as true magnanimity. He feelingly referred to the interest Mr. McKinley, while a member of Congress, had taken in the proper care by the government of the graves of the Confederate dead and how the establishment of a Confederate section in Arlington was a fulfillment of Mr. McKinley's cherished hope.

The exercises were brought to a close by the Rev. Dr. Prettyman, who prayed for the living representatives of those who fell on both sides and for the coming of universal peace and good will which the ceremonies of the day foreshadowed.

A NAVAL STATION BOARD

President Appoints Men to Decide on a Lake Site.

Washington, June 6.—The President has appointed Captain Wm. H. Reeder, of the navy; Wm. M. Bradley, of Portland, Me., and Henry M. Waite, of Lexington, Ky., a grandson of the late Chief Justice Waite, of the supreme court, a board to select the most available site for a naval training station on the great lakes.

A naval board, headed by Rear Admiral Taylor, had recommended that the school be located at Lake Bluff, on Lake Michigan, not far from Chicago, but as many people were dissatisfied with this site Congress authorized the president to appoint a board composed of one naval officer and two civilians to determine the matter. The civilian members of the board were required to be residents of states not interested in the controversy.

THE ALASKA CHARGES.

Washington, June 2.—President Roosevelt today appointed James S. Young, United States district attorney at Pittsburg, a special assistant attorney general to investigate charges against a number of federal officers in Alaska. These charges were discussed and final instructions given Mr. Young at a conference at the white house, at which Attorney General Knox was present.

The principal investigation will be into matters affecting Judge M. C. Brown, of the First division; Judge James Wickersham, of the Third division, and John G. Brady, the governor of the territory.

Mr. Young expects to go to Alaska at once and anticipates that two months will be consumed in the work. He will report to the president on his return.

APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, June 1.—After a conference with the President today Attorney General Knox announced the following appointments:

Wm. H. Lanning, of Trenton, N. J., to be U. S. district judge for the district of New Jersey. Mr. Lanning now represents the fourth New Jersey district in the house of representatives and succeeds the late Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick.

Edward A. Mann, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, to be assistant judge of the New Mexico supreme court. This is a new position created by the last session of congress.

The appointment was recommended by the Republican committee of New Mexico.

THE MACHEN CASE.

Washington, June 1.—Judge Pritchard, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, has signed the bill of exceptions in the Machen-Lorenz-Groff postoffice department conspiracy cases. The bill is a lengthy one and was in dispute several weeks before the counsel for the government and defense reached an agreement.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Washington, June 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of May, 1904, the total receipts were $41,688,059, and the expenditures $96,418,472. The latter amount includes $49,000,000 paid on account of the Panama canal purchase, and $600,000 loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company.

The recipts from the several sources of revenue follow: Customs, $18,851,421, decrease as compared with May, 1903, $1,600,000; internal revenue, $18,657,132, decrease, $500,000; miscellaneous, $4,197,505, decrease, $302,000. The expenditures on account of the ware department amounted to $10,576,929, an increase of $2,650,000; on account of the navy, $9,405,472, increase $1,850,000. Pensions increased from $12,749,635 to $13,944,848. The receipts for the eleven months of the present fiscal year exceeded the expenditures by $3,526,973.

THE COTTON CROP.

Washington, June 4.—The chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture estimates the total area planted in cotton in the United States this season at 31,730,371 acres, an increase of 2,823,016 acres, or 9.8 per cent upon the acreage planted last year.

The average condition of the growing crop on May 26 was 83 as compared with 74.1 on May 26, 1903, 95.1 at the corresponding date in 1902 and a ten-year average of 85.8.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, June 1.—The supreme court of the United States, in an opinion by Justice White, yesterday upheld the constitutionality of the oleomargarine law.

Leo. W. McRay sued the United States in the southern district of Ohio to recover $50 paid by him as a penalty for the sale of a 50-pound package of colored oleomargarine containing a stamp tax of three-quarters of a cent a pound, instead of ten cents a pound. McRay's counsel argued, first, that, although the "oleo" was colored to look like butter, the color was obtained by the use of butter, which was itself artificially colored, but the use of which as an ingredient in the manufacture of "oleo" was authorized by law; and, second, that the tax of ten cents a pound was prohibitive and confiscatory, and an attempted federal usurpation of the police powers of the states.

The court said that the tax contemplated the finished product and not the details of manufacture. If the "oleo" was colored, it should pay the higher tax and if uncolored lower tax, regardless of how obtained.

MANUFACTURED EXPORTS

Increased, Says Henry Clews in the Financial Review.

New York, June 6.—Henry Clews & Co.'s weekly review of the financial situation contains the following:

"The stock market moves along quietly hoping for favorable developments. For the time being such hopes appear to be in vain, for the average run of news is hardly of a stimulating kind. Railroad earnings, both gross and net, continue to make unsatisfactory comparisons with last year; complaints of inactivity in trade are more frequent, while demand and prices for iron are declining. These and other signs of business and industrial contraction all serve to impart a listless tone to the stock market. That they did not precipitate a fresh decline is probably due to the fact that present low prices largely discount such development, the large holders having anticipated them months ago. In fact, the most encouraging feature in the whole situation is the steady resistance shown to unfavorable news; for, howsoever unsatisfactory the general outlook may seem, the fact cannot be ignorant that past liquidation has left the market intrinsically sounder than for a long period, and stocks generally are in strong hands. There are probably fewer weak accounts in the Street today than for several years past, and even the 'indigestibles' which still remain are held in strong boxes, from which they cannot be dislodged except at will of their owners. There is considerable satisfaction in this knowledge that the market is intrinsically sound, for this should enable us to view the period of quiet, which promises to last until the harvest and elections are settled, with comparative equanimity.

"One favorable feature is the increase in exports of manufactures from the United States, our manufactured iron exports during the last ten months amounting to $89,000,000, or nearly $10,000,000 more than during the same time last year. This demonstrates that recuperative influences are at work which will in due season prepare the way for a fresh recovery. The decline of cotton to more normal level is also a reassuring feature. Crop prospects thus far have been favorable as a whole. Wheat condition is improving; corn planting is making favorable progress, and cotton, which shows a record-breaking acreage, has made a better start than last year. This year unusual reliance will be placed upon the crops; for they more than any other factor will govern trade, industry and finance of the country for the balance of this year. The elections are naturally an influence of some uncertinty; but less so than is usually the case during presidential years. The tariff appears to be the only disturbing issue, and indications are that talk on that subject will be vastly more threatening than action. All probabilities point to a quiet campaign. In financial circles there is a confident undertone owing to belief that liquidation has run its course and that prices of good securities are ready to respond to good influences as soon as these appear with any real force; but the big leaders seem disposed to wait until it is seen what the next two or three months will bring forth. Recent Japanese victories suggest a comparatively early termination of the war; not so much, however, as a result of Russian losses as from the fact that Russia seems utterly unable to carry on the conflict and support a large enough army at such a tremendous distance with such restricted railroad facilities. The Japs have shown splendid skill, courage and patience; still it is only fair to say that Russia is fighting under enormous disadvantages."

BROKE THE RECORD.

Marital Career of an Applicant for Pension.

Washington, June 2.—All records of the pension bureau were surpassed by the receipt of an application for a pension from Peter West, of Pendleton, Ore., who declares himself ten times married and eight times divorced. On looking up his military career Pension Commissioner Ware was surprised to find that West was a member of his own regiment, the Seventh Iowa cavalry.

Peter West's matrimonial career was the sensation of the day at the pension office. It smashed all records for that line of achievement, and that is saying a deal for the pension office, where many queer cases of marriage and divorce come to light.

West attached to his application the entire list of wives, with dates of marriage and divorce. They are distributed over four states—Iowa, Nevada, Oregon and California. West's tenth wife is still living. She is an Italian. The other wife from whom West was not divorced is dead.

The secret of West's success in wooing and winning does not appear, but the dates indicate that no sooner was he off with the old than he was on with the new. In one instance only twelve days elapsed from the time he was divorced until he was married again. Three to six months' interval was the usual period.

Of all his wives, figures show that West liked Emma Dixon, of Sacramento, Cal., the best. She was his wife for fourteen years.

Long as West is on wives, he claims only four children. Commissioner Ware remarked that West had missed a great opportunity to make a record along the lines of President Roosevelt's race suicide theory.

THE WISCONSIN ROW.

Washington, June 3.—President Roosevelt and his political friends are seriously alarmed over the Wisconsin factional fight and also by the reputed crusade of the postoffice department against proprietary medicines.

The delegation of Wisconsin Republicans representing the La Follette faction told the president before leaving today that most of the Republicans of that state are with Governor La Follette, and that all the trouble there, which threatens to embarrass the national ticket, is being created by the President's own personal and intimate friends, Senators Spooner and Quarles and Postmaster General Payne. The President has accordingly urged General Payne to ascertain if a reasonable compromise cannot be arranged.

An unwarranted statement has been sent broadcast over the country that the postoffice department will wage war against proprietary medicines and in so doing establish a censorship of the newspapers handling such advertisements. Editorial clippings are now coming to the President by the basketful, protesting against such censorship as interference with individual rights. The unanimity of this sentiment has created consternation at the while house. But as a matter of fact the postoffice department intends to proceed against only such concerns as are notoriously fraudulent, giving absolutely no return for the money received as the result of misleading advertisements. An official statement to this effect will be given out within a day or two by the direction of the President.

Warships in Dominican Waters.

Washington, June 2.—United States Minister Powell today cabled the state department from Port-au-Prince that the British cruiser Indefatigable, of the West Indian squadron, has arrived there. Its presence is attributed to the existing revolutionary troubles in that section. The commander of the gunboat Bancroft has advised the navy department by cable of his sailing from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo. With the arrival of this vessel there will be three United States warships in Dominican waters, the Detroit, Newport and Bancroft, with Commander Dillingham as the superior officer.

Old Soldier Employes.

Washington, June 4.—Complying with a request from the house committee on civil service reform, the civil service commission has prepared a statement showing that the total number of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the civil war, employed in the executive departments, is 2,175, and the widows of veterans so employed 388. The information was asked in view of complaints that there are many superannuated clerks on the payrolls.

Order of Merit.

Washington, June 4.—Although not officially announced, it is understood that the order of merit of the battleships in the recent record target practice, so far as completed, is as follows:

Oregon, first, and probably winner of the pennant; Wisconsin, second; and Iowa, third. The battleship Illinois is now engaged in target practice in Martha's Vineyard.

CUBA WILL ISSUE BONDS

To Pay Claims of Revolutionary Soldiers.

Havana, June 7.—The government is considering another bond issue for $20,000,000 so that all the claims of the revolutionary soldiers may be paid. It is understood that Speyer & Co. will not only waive their right under the present contract of preventing another bond issue, but will undertake to place the second loan.

Although the claims of the soldiers for which they hold certificates entitle them to nearly twice the amount of the $35,000,000 loan, they would accept much less for cash payment. The lack of encouragement that American speculators who are still buying claims at from twenty to thirty per cent. of their face value are likely to receive from either the Cuban or American governments is expected to influence the speculators also to accept payment for the claims at a heavy discount.

It is believed that a message from President Palma recommending legislation that would clear away the debt to the army during the present administration would result in breaking the deadlock in congress.

The proceeds of the $35,000,000 loan will, it is expected now, be paid in one remittance instead of three.

CAP EVIDENTLY FITTED.

Mormon Woman's Club Resigns From the Federation.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 6.—As a result it is said, of an alleged anti-Mormon resolution passed by the general federation of women's clubs in biennial session at St. Louis a few weeks ago, the Author's club of this city, composed chiefly of Mormon women, has resigned from the federation. The resolution in question was proposed by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Pennsylvania. In effect it declared against any women's club affiliated with any sect, the doctrines of which are "inimical to the constitution of the United States, or opposed to the principles of American womanhood."

BRYAN IN THE SADDLE.

Omaha, Neb., June 2.—The Nebraska Democratic state convention yesterday unanimously selected W. J. Bryan to head the delegation to the national gathering at St. Louis, and adopted a platform which reaffirmed the Kansas City platform of 1900, and places before the public Mr. Bryan's views of what should be embodied in the platform of the coming national convention. Mr. Bryan was himself chairman of the committee on resolutions, and wrote the platform. He had associated with him men who have been his most loyal supporters.

There was no opposition to the adoption of the platform as read, although one delegate attempted to secure the adoption of an additional plank pledging Nebraska Democrats to support the nominees of the St. Louis convention, regardless of whom they might be. He was ruled out of order, however, after reading his resolution.

There was but a handful of delegates who had not been pledged to the support of a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, and they came from Lancaster, Mr. Bryan's own county. They did not, however, attempt to secure recognition, and Mr. Bryan sat with the Lancaster delegation while he was on the floor of the convntion.

The proceedings were characterized by harmony. Several speeches were delivered, among them being addresses by Mr. Bryan in support of the platform, and by Congressman Charles F. Cochran, of Missouri.

Anadarko, Okla., June 2.—The Bryan wing of the Oklahoma democracy dominated the convention held yesterday to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention, and the delegates were instructed "to act in conjunction with those who supported the party in the two last presidential campaigns," the vote on these instructions being almost unanimous. The Hearst men early in the convention gave up hope of obtaining instructions for their candidate, and the Parker men, who opposed all instructions, were overwhelmingly defeated.

TO GO TO PANAMA.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 1.—W. P. Steine, of Mainstee, and Thomas Williston, of Bay City, senior civil engineers, have secured positions on the Panama canal construction forces and will leave immediately for their duties there. The government has made offers of from $75 to $125 a month to competent young engineers and has asked the authorities in recognized engineering schools to recommend students for such work. There are six or eight more at the University of Michigan who have been approved by the faculty for the work but they have written for the consent of their parents before deciding to accept the offers.

HAS ALICE NO HEART?

St. Louis, Mo., June 2.—Has some one in St. Louis stolen Miss Alice Roosevelt's heart? All the power of an X-ray machine in the German section of the Education building of the World's Fair failed to reveal it. The X-Ray machine showed that the other members of Miss Roosevelt's party had hearts. Miss Alice Warder was subjected to the rays and Dr. Leopold Bahlsen, who was in charge, easily located her heart.

The operation proved successful with Miss Irene Catlin; so, also, was it successful with the gentlemen members of the party.

The subjects for the X-ray experiment were taken into a dark room. The rays were turned on. It was a most successful experiment, save in the case of Miss Roosevelt.

If the President's daughter has a heart the X-ray machine can't locate it. Three thorough tests failed to show anything.

It was a joke that Miss Roosevelt enjoyed as much as any member of her party, but, withal, it is a joke that cannot be explained. The fact is that the X-ray machine was unable to produce results, and the time of the Roosevelt party was taken chiefly thereafter in speculation as to who is the fortunate man.

MURDER AND LYNCHINGS.

Greenville, Miss., June 3.—This section of the state is much excited over the murder of a planter and his manager by negroes and over three lynchings which followed today. John Simms, a prominent white planter of Train Lake, 30 miles from here, and Wm. Cato, his manager, were killed by two negroes in a dispute over a trivial matter. The negroes, whose names are Samuel Clark and Van Horn, escaped from Trail Lake, but Horn was captured a few hours later and taken to Leland, where he was lynched today. Clark was not captured by the posse, but returned to Trail Lake, where he was shot and killed by Mr. Crow, the bookkeeper for Planter Simms. The posse which arrested Horn shot and kiled another negro named Mayfield, probably thinking he was Clark.

CURING SPOTTED FEVER.

New York, June 3.—At a meeting of the Harlem Medical association held here Dr. Louis Fisher, a well known specialist, gave to the medical fraternity a new treatment for cerebro spinal meningitis, or, as it is popularly known, "spotted fever."

The epidemic which raged here during the last few months, has set all the pediatricians in this city hunting after new methods for treating the disease.

Dr. Fisher has caused a salve made up of silver, known as "Cride's ointment," to be rubbed along the spinal column of the sufferer. At the same time he has injected hypodermically a solution of pure silver, so that it is carried directly into the blood of the patient.

The results that Dr. Fisher has obtained have given him cause to believe that he has found a treatment by which the mortality will be greatly reduced. He does not claim that cures will follow in every case, but that in many instances where other treatment has failed this one has been successfully tried.

Dr. Fisher emphasizes the fact that an early diagnosis of the disease must be made, as most of the deaths have been within the first 24 hours after the outset.

UNION STRIKERS FIRED ON CROWD

Rioting Became General and Many Were Shot.

Victor, Col., June 7.—Although excitement was at a high pitch during the night no sensational incident occurred. From dark until dawn the principal streets were almost as crowded as they were during the day by thousands of men and women who had assembled from all parts of the camp in the belief that darkness would invite further bloodshed. Their expectations, however, proved to be groundless.

A posse of 300 deputy sheriffs, armed with rifles and revolvers, is now scouring the hills of the Cripple Creek district, with the object of rounding up every union man and every idler in the camp. They will be escorted to the county lines and warned never again to return to Teller county.

The union men are also well armed, and say they will resist any attempt at deportation. Many of them are desperate, and serious trouble may occur.

Mayor French said today that in his opinion no more troops were needed here.

"Company L, now on, consists of sixty men," he said, "and the number can be increased to 100 if necessary. Besides these soldiers we have 100 armed deputies. The civil authorities have perfect mastery of the situation. Should the military turn over their prisoners to the civil authorities, there would be no lynching."

However, the feeling is strong against Alf Miller, who is said to have started the rioting here; Former City Marshal Michael O'Connell, by whom, it is asserted, union men who fired on people in the streets from the union hall, had been sworn in as deputies and armed, and Harvey Starbuck, former marshal of Independence. Every person in the district has taken sides with one faction or the other here and nobody would be surprised should rioting break out anew at any moment.

"The Western Federation of Miners shall be banished from the district," declare the mine owners.

"It has not been proved that the dynamiting was done by the federation," retort the union men, who say they have a right to organize and to remain in Victor.

Both sides express determination to fight to the end. In Victor business is practically suspended and conditions in Cripple Creek, are little if any better. All saloons have been closed by order of the authorities. Many merchants have closed their stores and all who can do so are increasing their insurance.

Two more names were added today to the list of those killed by the Independence dynamiting. They are: Geo. S. Henderson and Fred Beckley.

It is believed that the bodies of several others were blown to atoms, and the remains are in the mass of flesh and bones at the bottom of the hole made by the tremendous explosion.

Geo. Hall has been appointed coroner in place of James Doran, who has been forced to follow the example of Sheriff Robertson in resigning and will hold the inquest over the murdered miners.

Aside from the occasional arrest of a union agitator by the military authorities, or the sheriff's deputies and the occasional shriek of a rifle from some dark, secluded spot in the foothills, the night passed off quietly. All night, however, the streets of the city and the footpaths leading to and from the mines were closely watched by the troops and the deputies, and every few minutes a miner was brought in and placed in the armory, which is under heavy military guard. The dragnet was cast far and wide and more than 150 union men, said to be the leaders of the riot of yesterday, are now lounging about on the hard floor of the armory. Many have been in there since yesterday morning and there is no telling how much longer they will be kept in confinement.

At midnight last night a special train of five coaches drawn by a heavy engine pulled in on the Florence and Cripple Creek siding near the temporary bullpen and the suppressed excitement was suddenly raised to fever heat. It was rumored, and apparently with some foundation, that 12 or 15 of the recognized leaders of the union were to be turned over to Sheriff Bell and that all other prisoners were to be deported from the camp. As soon as the train backed onto the siding, Secretary C. C. Hamlin, of the Mill Owners' association, Sheriff Bell, Mayor French, and Captain Moore went into conference at the military headquarters. In about 30 minutes Hamlin came out of his private room and telephoned to the railroad offices that the train would not be needed at that time. When this information went the rounds those who had been expecting trouble gave a sigh of relief and many went to their homes.

The bullpen is filled with 200 or more prisoners. The city marshals of Anaconda, Goldfield and Independence are among the prisoners. Together with the city marshal of Victor and the sheriff of Teller county, this makes a total of five officials of the gold camp towns who have been deposed since the troubles of yesterday began.

Deadly rioting broke out in Victor yesterday afternoon while a mass meeting was holding to discuss the murder of the twelve non-union miners, by means of an infernal machine at Independence. Forty shots were fired into a crowd in the street.

R. McGee, of Victor, was shot dead, J. D. Davis died later, and eight persons were injured, as follows: J. R. Reed, Joe Findley, Fire Chief Murphy, Peter Chrisman, Fred Studebauch, Peter Calderwood, Arthur Parker and James McKelvel.

Secretary Clarence C. Hamlin, of the Mine Owners' association, was making a short address, and in concluding, said: "I want to hear what the boys in the mines have got to say about this trouble," referring to the Independence disaster.

Alf. Miller, a union miner, from Goldfield, threw up his rifle and shouted.

At this the crowd began to hiss Hoskins, and cried: "Put him out!"

A free for all fight followed and shooting began. Most of the shots were directed skyward.

R. McGee, of Victor, who was instantly killed, had been standing on an embankment 30 feet above the men who had been fighting, and was an innocent spectator.

Previously to the rioting Sheriff Henry M. Robertson had been summoned to a meeting of the mine owners' association in Armory hall, by a committee composed of C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the association; J. S. Murphy, manager of the Findlay mine, and L. E. Hill, of the Theresa mine. At this meeting Robertson's resignation was demanded. He yielded to the demand. Then Edward Bell was appointed by the county commissioners to fill Robertson's term. Robertson was a union miner before he was elected sheriff. Bell is a member of the citizens' alliance.

Nearly all mines in the region had been closed by order of the mine owners' association, and hundreds of miners flocked into town from the surrounding hills. Fully 1,200 supporters of the association gathered about the armory at a mass meeting. At the same time, 1,200 men, armed with all sorts of weapons, were assembling on the vacant ground at Victor avenue and Fourth street in response to a call for a union mass meeting. Most of these were union men, who declared their intention to resist to the death any attempt to run them out of the region. City Marshal Michael O'Connell, who had been refused admittance to the mine owners headquarters, hurriedly swore in several hundred citizens, most of them union men, as deputy policemen.

After a conference with Sheriff Bell and a number of mine owners, Mayor Frank D. French removed City Marshal O'Connell, and dismissed his deputies.

Then followed the rioting in which McGee was killed and at least six persons were injured.

After the rioting began Sheriff Bell ordered out all the soldiers in the region. He also appointed 100 deputies. Wholesale arrests of union men then began. The soldiers early arrested three editors and printers of the Daily Record, and City Marshal O'Connell, and put them in the bull pen. All mine owners are carrying weapons.

A thoroughly organized vigilance committee, composed of mine owners and their employes and sympathizers, has taken charge of the government of Teller county, and large squads of armed men are patrolling the district. These men are ostensibly acting under orders of Edward Bell, the new sheriff, who is a large property owner, and an outspoken opponent of the miners' union. Sheriff Henry M. Robertson has resigned under compulsion. He was forcibly taken to the headquarters of the Mine Owners' association and his resignation demanded. At first he refused to resign, but when finally, a coil of rope was thrown at his feet, he weakened and signed the resignation which had been provided for him. The first act of Sheriff Bell was to take away the star of Under Sheriff J. Knox Burton. He then appointed 25 deputies, to which force large additions have since been made, and later he disarmed the union officers who had been appointed by City Marshal Michael O'Connell, of Victor.

The uninjured men in the hall, forty in number, were all placed under arrest and all books and documents of the union were seized.

During the night further arrests were made in Victor, Goldfield and Independence. The union stores in Victor and Goldfield were wrecked and the stocks scattered in the street by a mob. This was not countenanced by Sheriff Bell or others in authority.

A bloodhound brought from Trinidad took the trail of the man or men who exploded the dynamite at Independence by pulling a wire attached to a revolver or some other instrument and thereby killed at least 13 men. The trail was followed by the hound from Bull Hill to the Colorado Springs wagon road. Detective Sterling of the Mine Owners' association, then declared that he was convinced that he knew who caused the explosion.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE RATE

Extended to Panama Canal Zone by Order of Postmaster-General.

Washington, June 7.—The domestic postage rates are extended to the canal zone of Panama under an order issued by Postmaster General Payne, making all mail matter originating in the United States for transmission to Hawaii and Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila and the canal zone and vice versa subject to the domestic rates. There are now no postoffices in the canal zone, the order being designed to meet the future establishment of postoffices in that strip.

OREGON STANDS PAT.

Republican Congressional Candidates Sweep the State.

Portland, Ore., June 7.—It is conceded that the Republicans have elected their congressional candidates by large pluralities. Congressman Binger Herrmann, of Roseburg, Republican, has probably carried the district over R. M. Veatch, Democrat, from 5,000 to 7,000. John H. Williamson, of Prineville, Republican, second district, will carry the dsitrict by 10,000 over J. E. Simmons, Democrat.

MUST SERVE 35 YEARS

Kansas Forger Receives Heavy Sentence--Stole $300,000.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 7.—J. E. Marcell, whose forgeries of $300,000 wrecked the Highland bank, has been sentenced to 35 years in prison, five years on each of seven counts. He began to serve time in the penitentiary yesterday. He was placed as an apprentice under Emmet Dalton, formerly a bank robber, in the tailor shop.

Marcell was cashier of the bank. What he did with the thousands he stole is still a mystery. He recently pleaded guilty.

Marcell cannot be paroled until he has served at least eighteen years of his sentence.

WEATHER IS FAVORABLE

Crop Conditions on the Whole Have Improved.

Washington, June 7.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

While too cool for best results in portions of the lake region and in the Missouri valley and northern Rocky Mountain districts, with excessive moisture and lack of sunshine in the Central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, the week, as a whole, has been very favorable in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains. Drought in the south Atlantic and east gulf states has been very generally relieved, although more rain is needed in portions of Florida and in the central and west gulf coast districts. The north Pacific coast also experienced a favorable week, but in California nearly all crops were injured by continued drying north winds.

Over the western portions of the corn belt the growth of corn has been checked by lack of warmth and sunshine, and it is much in need of cultivation, while in the central and eastern districts planting and replanting have been delayed by rains. Poor stands are reported from the lake region, Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states. In the southern states the general condition of corn is promising, although rain is needed in the central gulf coast districts.

Winter wheat has suffered somewhat from heavy rains in portions of Oklahoma and Missouri; elsewhere this crop has advanced favorably, but the outlook over the eastern portion of the winter wheat belt continues unpromising, although more or less improved in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states. Wheat is now heading as far north as the central Mississippi valley, harvesting being general in the southern states. On the north Pacific coast the crop has advanced favorably and is heading. In California it is maturing rapidly, the late sown having been seriously damaged by hot winds.

With the exception of some weedy fields in South Dakota, spring wheat is in very promising condition in all districts.

Oats have made vigorous growth throughout the central valleys and middle Atlantic states, and a general improvement in the condition of this crop is indicated in nearly all districts. Seeding is now practically finished in the extreme northern sections, and harvesting continues in the southern states.

As a whole there has been quite a decided improvement in the condition of cotton over nearly the whole of the cotton belt. The crop has, however, suffered some damage in Oklahoma and in Indian Territory from overflows and from insufficient moisture in scattered localities in Louisiana.

In the extreme northern states there is an encouraging outlook for apples, but in the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys and middle Atlantic states the prospects appear to be somewhat impaired by extensive dropping. In the southern states a good crop of peaches is indicated. The previously reported promising condition of grass continues generally throughout the country.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, June 4.—Bradstreet's says: Pending a clearer view of future crop returns, general trade and industry are quiet to the verge of dullness. Crop prospects have improved in some section, but complaints come from others, so that this situation is as a whole still irregular. The volume of May business both wholesale and retail was disappointing, confirmation of this being found in decreases in bank clearings and in railway earnings from a year ago, while failures were more numerous, though less costly than in recently preceding months, while showing increases on a year ago. Iron and steel, bituminous coal, and cotton manufacturing are notably quiet for this season of the year. There are, however, some signs underlying confidence in future trade. These consist of reports of improved inquiry for fall goods at some western, southern and eastern points, a rather better tone in the shoe and leather industry at the east, active buying at full prices of the new western wool clip and fairly satisfactory reports from the woolen industry, notably that part dealing with the clothing trade. Collections partake of trade irregularity, but are still classable as fair.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending June 2, number 194, against 184 last week, 157 in the like week in 1903; 153 in 1902; 163 in 1901, and 184 in 1900. In Canada failures for the week number 20, against 14 last week and 13 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, June 7.—Close.—Contrary to all expectations, based on the action of the morning's developments, wheat prices reacted and the market closed strong. The closing figures, however, were not the high figures of the day, the bulge was slipping away as the hour passed out of existence. The weather report from Washington was bearish in almost all counts. The weather forecast was for fair weather with a cloudy condition accompanying and possibly light showers. Cables closed indifferent. Minneapolis wired moderate flour sales, but interior receipts retarded by reason of bad roads which, with the light supply on hand of contract grades, possibly helped in the advance. Short interests were reported quite active.

September wheat this morning was the only fine grain which was steady, opening at last night's figures. Cash and June wheat were off, each being down ½c. July was ¼c out of the way. The noon prices showed no betterment, except the July which advanced ⅛c.

The weather map was directly responsible for the morning's weakness and was effectively assisted by the fact that receipts were holding fair. The news from the wires was bearish. Crop conditions were said to be more favorable than the gossip of last week, during the heavy rain period, led traders to believe. Little rain was reported for the last twenty-four hours and the temperatures were higher.

Participating in the general weakness of the American market, foreign cables reflected the same, opening at 1d to 6d lower. The downward trend was not stopped, but later the market steadied on scarce offerings by Argentine and the buying instituted by big foreign houses.

Later messages arrived saying that rain was feared and that in all probability, the harvest, which is in progress in Kansas and Oklahoma, would be interfered with. This had a temporary effect, at least, in stopping the sagging market.

Primary wheat receipts today were 352,000 bushels, against 688,000 last week and 262,000 a year ago; shipments were 253,000 bushels, against 659,000 and 172,000.

The close of corn was steady. The interior receipts were below expectations. The market was brighter and wherever offered the cereal was quickly snapped up. The cash situation showed some improvement over yesterday's position. For the most part, corn was strongly in sympathy with wheat.

Corn prices opened steady. The July option was bid at 50½c, while the September sold at 49¾c. The market was steady throughout the morning hours. Receipts were reported large but no retarding influence was developed. There was some bull news to the effect that, while the corn crop had not been hurt by the recent heavy rainfall, there was some apprehension lest more wet weather would have bad results. The cash situation was unchanged. Liverpool cables were quiet with prices a shade off. The sales of yesterday were in small lots, indicating that the public was not in the market and that trading was mostly confined to the professional element.

Primary corn receipts today were 1,063,000 bushels, against 1,175,000 last week and 649,000 a year ago; shipments were 650,000 bushels, against 356,000 and 372,000.

Oats closed strong. The market was not so active, the local market being a participant in the Chicago strength. Both futures were benefited. The demand for oats came mostly from eastern quarters.

Oats prices opened irregular. July was bid at ¼c under the close of yesterday but the traders preferred to await developments and consequently no sales were made. September was ⅛c off and did not show any improvement as the morning wore away. July was a bit more active and advanced ¼c. Trading, however, was dull.

Clover seed closed irregular, the cash remaining stationary, while the October advanced 2½c, closing at $5.72½c. Trading was in the mornin's rut.

For the first time in weeks, clover seed shows signs of activity, although the movement was towards lower prices. Cash seed was off 5c with October down 2½c. Even with the break trade refused to develop and consequently noon prices remained stationary.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open	High.	Low.	June 7 Close.	June 6 Close.
Cash	*$1.07	$....	$....	$1.07½	$1.07½
June	1.06½	1.07	1.06½	1.07	1.07
July	90⅝	91⅜	90⅝	91⅛	90⅝
Sept	86½	87⅛	86½	87	86½
Corn—					
Cash	...	...	...	51	51¼
July	*50¼	50¾	50¾	50¾	50½
Sept.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49½
Oats—					
Cash	...	...	...	43½	43
July	*40½	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜
Sept	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	32¼	32⅛
Clover Seed—					
Cash	6.15	....	....	6.15	6.20
Oct.	5.70	...	...	5.72½	5.72½
Rye—					
No. 2	—	—	—	75	75
Timothy—					
Prime	—	—	—	1.45	1.47½
Alsike—					
Prime	—	—	—	6.20	6.20

*Bid.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
June	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾	....
July (new)	87¼	88½	87¼	88⅛	87⅜
July (old)	88½	89⅝	88⅛	89⅛	88⅝
Sept. (new)	81½	82⅛	81½	81⅞	81⅝
Sept. (old)	83¼	83⅞	83⅛	83⅝	83¼
Corn—					
June	48¼	48½	48⅜	48½	47⅞
July	48⅞	49⅜	48⅝	49⅛	48¾
Sept.	47¾	48⅜	47⅝	48⅛	47¾
Dec.	43⅛	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	43⅛
Oats—					
June	41⅝	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	41½
July	39⅝	40	39⅛	39⅞	39⅝
Sept.	31⅛	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	31⅛
Dec.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	92½	93⅜	92⅝	93¼	92½
Sept.	85	82⅜	85	85½	85⅛
Corn—					
July	54½	55¼	54½	55¼	54⅝
Sept.	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝	53¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
July	85⅞	87	85⅞	86¾	86¼
Sept	81⅜	82¼	81⅞	82⅛	81⅞

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	...	....	....	94¾	95
Sept	...	....	....	82⅜	82⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	...	....	....	95*	95
Sept	...	....	....	82¾	82½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	$11.85	$12.15	$11.80	$12.15	$11.52
Sept	12.00	12.32	12.00	12.32	11.75
Lard—					
July	6.55	6.62	6.50	6.62	6.42
Sept	6.70	6.80	6.67	6.80	6.67
Ribs—					
July	6.85	6.95	6.85	6.95	6.77
Sept	6.95	7.12	6.92	7.15	6.97

Money and Stocks.

New York, June 7.—The market steadied after the initial selling and gradually recovered most of its loss. Fresh realizing in Ontario & Western forced it to 24½ and other stocks fell back a trifle. Business virtually ceased before 11 o'clock. Brooklyn Union Gas jumped 3 points. Pump recovered to a point over last night.

There was a slight mixture of changes in the opening dealings in the stock market today, but the declines predominated. Ontario & Western, Chicago Great Western and Steel preferred lost ⅜ within the first few minutes and Pump fell a point.

Ontario & Western retrieved its loss of the morning and a little more, selling up 25¾. Most of the limited business was in this stock, and its renewed animation failed to arouse any general interest in the rest of the market. Kansas City Southern preferred moved ⅞ and Minneapolis & St. Louis 2 points.

Metropolitan Street Railway and pressed Steel Car preferred rose about a point, but the general market was practically stagnant at slight recessions. Bonds were irregular.

The usual midday dullness was intensified by the abandonment of the recent speculative operations in the low-priced stocks. Recognized market leaders were also wholly neglected.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco com.	17	17	17	17
Am. Sug. R. com.	125	125½	125	125½
Atchison	69⅜	69¾	69	69⅜
Atchison pfd.	92½	93	92½	93
Am. C. & F. com.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
Amal. Copper	49¼	49⅝	49	49½
Alton com.	36¼	36½	36¼	36½
Balto. & Ohio	78⅝	79	78⅝	79
Blyn. R. Trans.	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	47
Can. Pac.	117¼	118¼	117¼	118
Chic. G. W.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
Con. Tob. 4's	59⅞	62½	59⅞	62¼
Colorado Fuel	28⅝	....	....	....
Corn Products	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Ches. & Ohio	30	30¼	30	30¼
Del. & Hudson	153	....	....	153½
Erie com.	23¼	24	23¼	23¾
Erie 1st pfd.	56⅞	57⅜	56⅞	57⅛
Ill. Central	129⅜	129¾	129	129
K. C. Sou. com.	37	....	....	37¼
Louis. & Nash.	107¼	108	107¼	107½
Leather com.	6⅝	....	....	6⅝
Leather pfd.	80¼	....	....	80⅝
Manhattan	144⅛	144¾	144⅛	144¾
Mex. Central	7	....	....	6⅞
Metropolitan	110	110¾	110	110¾
Miss. Pacific	89¼	90	89	89⅞
M., K. & T. com.	15⅝	....	....	15¾
N. Y. Cen.	114⅞	....	....	115
N. & W. com.	53⅝	....	....	54¼
Ont. & West.	25¼	25⅜	24⅝	25
Penn. Ry	113½	114⅛	113⅝	114⅛
People's Gas Co.	95½	....	....	95¼
Reading com	45	45⅜	44⅝	45⅛
Rock Island	20	20¼	19⅞	20¼
Rock Island pfd.	63	63½	63	63½
Rep. I. & S. Co.	6¼	....	....	6¼
Rep. pfd.	38	....	....	38¼
South. Ry.	19⅝	....	....	20⅛
South. Ry. pfd.	83	....	....	83
St. Paul	139¾	141	139¾	140⅞
South. Pacific	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45¾
Texas Pacific	20⅛	....	....	20⅜
Ten. Cl. & Iron	33	34	33	34
Union Pacific	82¾	83¾	82¾	83⅝
U. S. Steel	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
U. S. Steel pfd.	53¼	53¾	52⅝	53¾
Wabash pfd.	33½	....	....	34
Western Union	86	....	....	86
Wis. Central pfd.	37	....	....	37

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Live Stock.

Chicago, June 7.—Cattle receipts, 4,000; market strong; good to prime steers, $5.50@6.40; poor to medium, $4.75@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.65; cows, $1.75@5.00; heifers, $2.50@5.15; canners, $1.75@2.75; bulls, $2.25@4.65; calves, $2.50@5.50; Texas fed steers, $4.25@5.00.

Hogs receipts today, 16,000; tomorrow, 40,000; market strong to 5c higher. Mixed and butchers, $4.60@4.85; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.87½; rough heavy, $4.60@4.75; light, $4.60@4.75; bulk of sales, $4.65@4.75.

Sheep receipts, 12,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $5.25@5.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.75@4.00; native lambs, $5.00@6.50.

Cleveland, O., June 7.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; market higher; Yorkers, $4.75@4.80; mediums and heavies, $4.85; pigs, $4.60. Calves—Receipts, 20 head; market slow; tops, $4.75@5.00. Shep and lambs—Receipts, 3 cars; market steady. Cattle—Receipts light; market steady.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., June 7.—(S., H., W. & B.'s Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle, 5 cars; steady. Hogs, 25 cars; active; 10@15c higher; yorkers, $4.85@4.90; mixed mediums, heavy, $4.85@4.90; pigs, $4.70. Sheep, 2 cars; market weak; yesterday's quotations; best calves, $5.25@5.75; fair to good, $4.00@5.00.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., June 7.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs, 12 loads; stronger; heavy, $4.95; medium and heavy yorkers, $5.90@5.95; light, $5.80@5.90; pigs, $5.65@5.75; supply sheep light; market steady; sheep, $3.00@5.15; clipped lambs, $3.00@6.00.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices—

Butter steady; fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 19@20c; solid pack, 18@19c; dairy, 15@16c; packing stock, 10c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 16c per doz.

Asparagus—Per pound, 8@10c.

Celery—Florida, per doz., 75c@$1.25.

Lettuce—Per pound, 12@13c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 15@20c.

Peas—Per bushel, $1.25.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 40@50c.

Strawberries—Per crate of 24 quarts, $2.50@2.75, as to quality.

Florida Tomatoes — Choice, $1.75@2.00; Florida tomatoes, fancy, $2.50@3.00.

New Cabbage—Large crate, $3.00@3.25.

Onions—Egyptian, $1.75 to $2.00 bu.

Green Onions—Per dozen, 15c.

New Southern Onions—Per bushel, $2.75.

Bermuda Onions—Per bushel, $2.00@2.25.

New Potatoes—$1.50 per bu. as to quality.

Potatoes—$1.15 to $1.25 as to quality.

Egg Plant—Per dozen, $1@1.25.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 60@75c.

New beets—Per dozen bchs., 75@85c.

Carrots—Per bushel, 75c@$1.

New Carrots—Per bushel, 30c.

New carrots—Per dozen bunches, 85@90c.

Turnips—Per bushel, 75@85c.

Spinach—Per bu., 25@35c.

Summer Squash — $2.50@2.75 per bushel box.

Poultry (alive) — Fowls, 11c; young chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11c; geese, 10c.

Poultry—Broilers, 25@40c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 13@14c; young chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 11@12c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, June 7.—Beef steady. Pork slow. Lard steady; prime western steam, $6.75.

Sugar—Raw unsettled; fair refining, 3 7-16; centrifugal 96 test, 3 15-16; molasses sugar, 3 3-16. Refined steady; crushed, 5.65; powdered, 5.05; granulated, 4.95.

Petroleum easy; refined, all ports, $8.00@8.05.

Coffee steady; No. 7 Rio, 6¾.

Molasses dull; New Orleans, 31@37c.

Butter—Steady; receipts, 22,458. Creamery, common to extra, 13@18½c; state dairy, common to extra, 13@17½c.

Cheese—Eeasier; receipts, 17,161; state, full cream, small, colored, choice 7¾c; do, fair to good, 7¼@7½c; small, white, choice, 7¾c; do, fair to good, 6¾@7½c; large, colored, choice, 8c; do, fair to good, 7¼@7½c; large, white, choice, 7¾c; do, fair, to good, 7@7½c.

Eggs—Steady; receipts, 27,189; state, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy, selected, white, 20@21c; firsts, 17½@18c; western, extra, 18½@19c; first, 17½@18c; southern inferiors, 13@14c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 7.—Butter steady. Creameries, 13½@17½c; dairies, 12@16c.

Eggs—Firm. At mark, cases included, 14¾@15½c.

Cheese steady. Daisies, 9c; twins, 8@8½c; young Americas, 9c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, June 7.—Poultry—Alive, steady; spring chickens, 20c; fowls, 14c; turkeys, 12c. Dressed—Easy; western fowls, 13c; turkeys, 14@15c.

Cotton.

New York, June 7.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 2@9 points on covering promoted by rather better cables than looked for and continued rain in western sections of the belt. Trading at first was quiet, and the market showed little feature, easing off a few points from the opening figures, but soon after the call brokers with southern connections were active buyers, and the list, supported by continued firmness in Liverpool, advanced several points, with July selling up to 11.30 and the new crop to a gain of 8@11 points before the end of the first hour, after which the market was more or less irregular, but showed a steady tone on continued covering by Wall street and scattering shorts.

Cotton futures opened firm; July, 11.16; August, 10.65; September, 9.93; October, 9.59; November, 9.49; December, 9.48; January, 9.51.

Spot cotton closed quiet and 20 points higher; middling uplands, 11.80; middling gulf, 12.05. Sales, 102 bales.

At midday the market was steady, net 10@21 points higher. Spot cotton quiet; middling upland, 11.75; middling gulf, 12.00. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports today 3,000 bales, against 6,763 last week and 2,079 last year. For the week, 12,000 bales against 19,966 last week and 13,029 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 891 bales, against 1,134 last year, and at Houston 882 bales against 306 last year.

Wool.

Boston, June 7.—Although business in the Boston wool market is quiet activity continues unabated in the best, according to advices this week. Dealers are anxious to secure supplies and as fast as the new wools are ready they are quickly taken at the full prices that have ruled in the west since shearing began. The prices paid in the west are much above what the same grades will bring here, but the feeling is that this market can be forced upward.

Prices continue nominal in the absence of trade. The price for Ohio washed de-

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